The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,080—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 1.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. .....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second do. ..... „ 2 8
Third do. ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2½ *As.*

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .....Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th March, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, Chandbalee, Kidderpore, Fulta Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 15th March, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abassi, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 18th March, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 2,700 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 30th March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of *each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon, Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
URANO	N. Ucropina	1830	400	5th April 1881.
DAPHNE	L. Donelich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
TO BRINDISI	„ 400	„ 280	„ 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 339	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

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Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows :—

S. S. TEBE .....D. Lucich on or about 25th March 1881.
S. S. MEMFI ..... „ 25th April 1881.
S. S. CALIPSO.B. Gelcich ..... „ 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 29th March, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

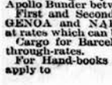
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 9th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES DIRECT.



THE S. S. INDIA will sail as above on 19th March positively.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th February, 1881.

SADDLES AND WHIPS.

HOGS-SKIN Gentleman's SADDLE of best manufacture, first quality, strong, complete furniture ..... Rs. 70
Do. second quality. Do. 50
Bridles, Martingales, Strap-leather and Spurs, Guard, Knee-caps, Brushes, Carriage-lamps, Driving Reins, Whale-bone, Malacca Cane, Stick, Driving, Riding Hunting and Ladies' Whips, etc.
Just opened a new consignment of 5 cases.

BHANJEE VIRJEE,
122, Shaik Memon Street, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barrat	17th Mar.
— TEHERAN	2389	400	A. C. Loggin	24th „
s. MALWA	2990	500	W. Thompson	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	400	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3931	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— CATHAY	2583	500	W. M. Robbie	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ZAMBESI	2131	370	A. Simons	25 Mar.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	3009	450	T. Adderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3310	700	E. Stewart	6th May

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	100	26th Mar
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	100	9th Apl.
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700	100	23rd „
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st „
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	100	18th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	100	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY, given by me to Mr. GOOLABCHUND MOTICHUND DAMANIA, has been THIS DAY REVOKED and RESCINDED.

DHUNJIBHAI HORMUSJI KASHINATH.

Bombay, 10th March, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER, Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th March, 1881.

ESTATE OF SURGEON-MAJOR R. McMULLEN, A. M. D. (Deceased.)

ALL PERSONS being indebted to, or having CLAIMS against, the above Estate, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which interval no claim will be taken notice of.

W. H. AUCHINLECK, Captain, R. A.
President Committee of Adjustment.
Colaba Barracks, Bombay, 9th March, 1881.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A FAMILY residing in the best part of Frankfort-on-the-Maine OFFERS a comfortable home to some Young Ladies or Children, for whose EDUCATION the town affords unusual advantages. Two accomplished daughters, who both have lived for years in England and France, would bestow their especial care upon the well-being and progress of those entrusted to their charge.

Further information can be obtained by applying to "BBB," care of this paper.

LADIES' SHOES.

HOUSE SHOES, WALKING SHOES, EVENING SHOES.

PRICE LIST OF A FURTHER CONSIGNMENT

SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER,
2 neat Satin Elastic bands, Satin bow and 3 small buckles ... Rs. 8 8 per pair

SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER,
3 neat narrow bands, bow, and elastic side springs ... ... Rs. 8 8 per pair

SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER,
4 neat Straps to button in front, and silk bow... ... ... Rs. 8 8 per pair

SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER,
3 neat Straps to button at the side, and silk bow... ... ... Rs. 8 8 per pair

SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER,
single satin Elastic band, Satin bow, and 2 small Silver buckles Rs. 8 8 per pair

SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER,
Black Silk and Satin Rosette and small black buckle ... ... Rs. 8 8 per pair

SOFT GLOVE KID, elastic front surmounted by Satin Rosette, and silver buckle ... ... Rs. 9 8 per pair

STOUT GLACE KID, elastic band surmounted with Silk bow Rs. 5 8 per pair

STOUT GLACE KID, Satin Resette and Silver buckle ... Rs. 6 8 per pair

MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole and ordinary French heels ... ... Rs. 6 8 per pair

MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole, and Military heels ... ... Rs. 8 8 per pair

KID WALKING SHOES, Military heels and stout soles ... ...Rs. 8, 9, 9-8, and Rs. 10 8 per pair

EVENING SHOES.

SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with floral silk embroidered Toes, old Gold Silk Lining ... Rs. 10 8 per pair

SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Satin Bow, and Lemon colour Kid Lining ... Rs. 9 8 per pair

SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Silk Bow, and Blue Silk Lining ... ... Rs. 10 8 per pair

SOFT GLACE KID, with Gold beaded Rosette and Floral Silk Embroidered Toes ... ... Rs. 10 8 per pair

PRUNELLA COURT SHOES, floral Silk Embroidered Toes (Olive Green, and Cardinal), lined blue Silk ... ... Rs. 10 8 per pair

WHITE SATIN SHOES Rosette, and Silver buckle... ... ... Rs. 9 8 per pair

WHITE SATEEN SHOES, Satin Rosette Silver buckle ... Rs. 6 8 per pair

☞ The Postal charge to any part of India for a pair of any of the above Shoes, packed securely in a light wooden box, would not exceed 12 annas or for two pairs Rs. 1-4, &c.

As a guide to size, send a pencilled outline of a boot or shoe that fits.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Str et, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 12TH MARCH.
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS
AND
THE FIRST NIGHT,
OR
MY DAUGHTER'S DEBUT,
in which
MAJOR COWPER WILL APPEAR.

MONDAY :
BENEFIT OF
MISS EMILY BLAIN.
"CINDERELLA."
Cinderella's carriage will be drawn by a Team of
MINIATURE PONIES,
kindly lent for the occasion by
SIGNOR CHIARINI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	Annas 8

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

Geo. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

BENEFIT OF
MISS EMILY BLAIN,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
LIEUT.-GENERAL H. G. WARRE, C. B.,
AND
MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HEWETT,
when will be presented
BYRON'S SPARKLING BURLESQUE,
CINDERELLA,
Preceded by the favourite comedy,
PERFECTION.

By the kind permission of Major-General Hewett and the officers of the Bombay Volunteers the band of the Corps will play various selections during the evening.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 P. M.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. SOWERBY and LADY FRANCES are hereby requested to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock AT ONCE, otherwise the same will be warehoused at their risk and expense.

BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA AND HUNT SKY RACES.

OWING to the intervention of holidays, the Stewards have decided to extend the date for First Entries to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 16th, and for post entries to NOON on FRIDAY, the 18th instant.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of 600,000 lbs. of WHEAT KONEE and 300,000 lbs. WHEAT MOHBAT DERO to the Kurrachee Commissariat.

Tenders will be RECEIVED by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay and Kurrachee on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1881, at 1 p. m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above offices.

E. S. WALCOTT, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 5th March 1881.

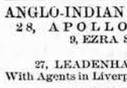
THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1880, DECLARED at the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company, held on the 10th instant, will be PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 24th instant, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. (excepting Saturdays, when it will be paid between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.) to the shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 10th instant, on production of their share certificates.

By Order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 11th March, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.
With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSAGES booked (free of charge) by first-class Steamers and Sailing Vessels for all ports at reduced fares. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention.

WM. WATSON & Co.

WM. WATSON & CO.
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS AND BANKERS,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.
(With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.)

HOME AND OTHER REMITTANCES effected at favourable rates of Exchange, and by Telegram if required.

The draft posted direct if preferred.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers and others in any part of the World issued at current rates of Exchange.

Similar notes are issued at *par* for the use of travellers in India and for the purpose of making remittances to any part of India.

Bills, Drafts, Cheques, Bank Notes, etc., cashed, or sent for collection, at current rates of Exchange.

Government Currency Drafts of any Circle received from Constituents at their full value—par.

Current Accounts opened, which can be drawn upon by Cheques (books of which can be obtained free of charge), or availed of for requirements of every description. Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, whatever it may be, and no Commission charged.

Interest payable, either in India or in England, at the rate of 2s. per Rupee, allowed on Deposits made for—

3 months certain, at 3 per cent. per annum.					
6	do.	do.,	4	do.	do.
12	do.	do.,	5	do.	do.
18	do.	do.,	6	do.	do.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Stocks, Shares, etc., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Bombay, Calcutta, or London Stock Exchange.

East India Pay and other Allowances drawn and paid free of charge in London and India.

Telegrams to the United Kingdom sent at reduced rates by means of private codes.

Passengers met on their arrival in England and India and their Baggage cleared. Telegrams have immediate attention.

Passages by Steamers and Ships for all ports booked free of charge at reduced fares.

Passports, Sovereigns, and other Requisities procured.

Passages, Samples, and Parcels of any shape and description shipped to England and elsewhere by first-class Steamers, their arrangements for Samples and smaller Packages being very complete. Insurance of Packages effected at moderate rates.

Goods, Stores, Wines, etc., supplied from Stocks here or from England from any particular maker that may be named which can be shipped direct to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, etc., at wholesale rates.

Personal, Financial, and General Agency Business conducted.

Commanding Officers supplied with all Regimental requirements : Boots, Blankets, Socks, Water-proof Sheets, Forage Caps : Troopers' Saddlery, etc., according to Patterns, which are on hand, will be sent to any part of India.

Executive Engineers, Contractors, and others supplied with Timber in log, or cut to order. Lowmoor and other Iron Bars, Sheets (Corrugated and Plain), Pickaxes, Powrahs, Hammers, Nails, Tools, Pumps, and requirements generally. Sample or small orders executed and despatched to any address.

Agents for Alex. Henry, Tolley, Murcott, Rigby, and Dougall's Rifles and Guns, which are obtainable through the undersigned.

Their Office in London conducts the same description of business in all its different departments, on the most reasonable terms.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Quartz. Rs.	a.
17	0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA...	Sicily..	17	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.				
32	0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...		32	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.				
33	0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	33	0
		This our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.				
28	0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	28	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.				
19	0	... Fine ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	19	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.				
		N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.				
22	8	... Fine Old ...	..CARLOWITZ	Hungarian...	22	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.				
18	0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ	Hungarian...	18	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.				
		N.B.—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.				
18	0	... Red...	... SHIRAZ ...	... Australian...	18	0
		An excellent Wine.				
16	0	... White ...	.. HOCHHEIMER..	Australian...	16	0
		A fair Wine of good quality.				

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND GLOVERS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
PARASOLS IN ALL COLOURS.
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
READY MADE COSTUMES.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

WEDDING, BIRTH-DAY AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ARTICLES OF UTILITY AND ORNAMENT IN

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE.

	Rs.	a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns ... ...from	8	0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs ... ... „	10	0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns ... ... „	18	0
Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns ... ... „	18	0
Cruet Frames, three, four or six bottles ... ... „	12	0
Claret Jugs, with metal, glass or porcelain body ... ... „	20	0
Candlesticks, with straight or tulip shades, per pair ... ... „	20	0
Cake Baskets, in many ornamental designs ... ... „	63	0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately ... ... „	65	0
„ Triflange, three compartments in one Dish ... ... „	80	0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, plated, ivory, or pearl handles ... ... „	30	0
Egg Frames in various sizes and styles ... ... „	30	0
Fish Carvers in cases, various patterns ... ... „	18	0
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, pearl, ivory or plated handles ... ... „	85	0
Ice Pails, several descriptions ... ... „	45	0
Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured ... ... „	45	0
Inkstands, a great variety, suitable for presentation ... ... „	8	0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair ... ... „	3	0
Muffineers, in cases or separately ... ... „	7	0
Menu Stands, shell, crown, bird and other patterns, per doz ... ... „	6	0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately ... ... „	1	8
Pickle Frames, two pure cut glass bottles ... ... „	25	0
Salvers in all sizes, engraved or embossed ... ... „	20	0
Salt Cellars, in sets, in cases or separately ... ... „	12	0
Soda Water Stands, for 3 Bottles ... ... „	16	0
Sardine Boxes to take original box ... ... „	18	0
Tea and Coffee sets, in numerous patterns.. ... ... „	150	0
Teapots in great variety of styles and sizes ... ... „	6	8
Toast Racks ... ... „	10	0
"Tantalus" Liquor Frame ... ... „	150	0

SPOONS AND FORKS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

CUTLERY TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

DETAILED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S
CRAVATS, COLLARS, BRACES, &C.,
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
CASH DISCOUNT—2 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

	Rs.	a.
SMALL SAILOR'S KNOTS—Twilled Silk, Blue and Black, white spots	2	0
RICH PLAIN CORDED SILK, all colours	2	8
MODERATE KNOTS—Washing spots	2	8
RICH PLAIN COLOURS, all shades	3	0
MODERATE KNOTS—short ends, new shape, Fancy Figures, light or dark	3	0
EXTRA LONG SCARFS—Rich corded silk, in all the new colors, spots, horse shoes, etc.	4	8
WINDSORS—To tie bow, knot, or for ring, washing spot, blue or black	2	0
Fancy Checks, in every colour	2	8
Rich plain corded silk, all Colours	3	8
SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN, will suit any Collar, THE DUPLEX—Can be worn two ways, Indigo and Black, white spots	2	8
Rich plain Colours, all shades	3	8
THE RENEWING KNOT—Allows the front to be renewed when soiled—Indigo and Black, white spots.	2	8
Rich Corded Silk all shades	3	8
The Reversible—Can be worn both sides, in all the new colours	3	8
THE SUTHERLAND—Latest novelty; will tie; bow knot, or can be worn with Pin or Ring, in all the new colors, rich Corded Silk	3	8
MADE-UP BOWS, Black or plain colors to attach to Collar stud	1	0
THE PARK—New shape, square ends	1	12
THE ETON —All colours, fancy stripes, etc	2	0
THE PEER—New shape, wide ends, with patent spring fastening..	2	4
FOLDED SILK TIES—Best black corded silk, 14 annas, Re. 1, 1-4, and	1	8
Extra wide, for mess, dress, etc.	2	0
DRESS TIES—Folded Cambric	0	8
„ made bows, 12 annas, and	1	0
WALKING-STICKS—Ground Ash, Rattans, Orange, Olive, Furzete, &c.	1 to 2	8

	Rs.	a.
BRACES—French Webb, light and strong	1	8
Guyot's celebrated, white or striped	2	0
Plain Silk ditto.	3 0 and	4 0
Cantab—very strong, drab or striped	2	8
The United Service, fine Bridle Leather	3	0
Silk Braces—Club Collars ... ... 3 and	4	0
Best Berlin, red, drab, and white	3	0
UMBRELLAS—Best twilled Italian silk	11	8
Fox's paragon frames, natural sticks	12	8
Ditto fitted with Nicol Silver Caps and runners, choice natural Sticks ... ... to 18,	11 20	0
LADIES' UMBRELLAS—Selected handles.. 9-8, 11 8,	13	8
LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY—Gold on Ivory, will last for years. Front Studs, set 4 8 Collar Studs..	1	8
Links per pair 10-8 Solitaires per pair ..	1	8
PEARL STUDS AND LINKS, per suite.	3	2
Fine African Ivory per suite	2	4
Real Whitby Jet, per suite	6	0
Fancy

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,

WITH PLAN

OF THE

BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

RAMPART-ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unaltered at 99⅜, French Rentes at 121, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 84¼ for Fours and 91¼ for Fours-and-a-half. The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a gain in strength, the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 46 to 49 per cent.; but rates of discount in the open market remain unaltered.

In general Produce, Seeds, and Wheat there is no change of any kind.

PIECE-GOODS in Manchester are reported quiet, and the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday, according to Reuter, closed with a hardening tendency, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, spot prices unchanged. Private telegrams, however, are much weaker in tone, the market, although opening steady, having closed flat. In New York yesterday ready Mid.-Uplands receded to 11 cents., and June shipment from 10·95 to 10·87 cents, per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports are still very heavy, the following being the comparisons to date :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Thursday's receipts	19,000	11,000	10,000
Six days' do.	112,000	51,000	61,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,735,000	4,380,000	3,970,000

EXCHANGE this morning opened quiet at a decline of 1-32d. in Bank Paper, but at last night's rates for Private Bills. During the day, however, a weaker feeling was apparent, and a further fall of 1-32d. took place, at which the market closes quiet.

The statement by the Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons and the official announcement reported to have been made by Prince Bismarck, as given in our telegraphic column, cannot be said to alter the position of the coming conference in any way. Some people seem to regard them as distinctly adverse to the objects of the conference: but we fancy very few people ever considered it at all probable that either England or Germany would adopt bi metallism; and so far, therefore, as the ultimate result of the movement is concerned, things stand pretty much as they did when the conference was first mooted.

Closing rates to-day are :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 8d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	Is. 7 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	Is. 8 1d.	"
Credits. 3 " "	Is. 8 9-32d.	"
Documents. 3 " "	Is. 8 5-16d.	"
France, 3 " "	2·35c.	"

On Calcutta demand drafts are still quoted at par, but 60 days' sight are nominal at ¼ to ¾ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but very steady at yesterday's closing prices, say :—Fours Rs. 100¾; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 109¾.

The SHARE MARKET has been firm, and in some cases active. Bank of Bombay's are unaltered, but National Bank's are Rs. 2 higher at Rs. 109. Colaba Land Shares have advanced from Rs. 795 to Rs. 805. In Press Companies we notice a rise of Rs. 100 in Apollo, and Mofussil Company's are Rs. 5 higher. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are strong, and as a general rule may be called Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher. Bombay Saw Mills have receded to Rs. 640.

The COTTON MARKET has been rather stupid to-day, and the business done cannot be estimated at more than about 2,500 bales. The spurt last night and Reuter's closing message of yesterday have rendered sellers very firm, whilst buyers being aware of the quieter tone shown by Liverpool at the close yesterday, have declined in most cases to pay any advance. Nominally a rise of Rs. 2 per candy may be quoted, but it has only been obtained in isolated cases. The following are about current prices :—

Good Omra, March	delivery	....	Rs. 200	per candy.
F. G. F. ..	..	..	.... "	184 "
G. F. ..	..	..	.... "	171 "
Good Broach, ..	..	..	.... "	223 "
Do. do. April	..	..	.... "	220 "
Good Dhollera, April	..	..	.... "	196 "
F. G. F. ..	..	..	.... "	186 "
G. F. ..	..	..	.... "	174 "

SEEDS and WHEAT are without quotable change.

FREIGHTS continue very quiet, and the engagements reported are insignificant. For Liverpool 26s. 3d. is still the ready rate, and re-lets have been done for Genoa at 35s., payable here.

PIECE-GOODS maintain the same quiet position. The off-take from the bazaar runs from 200 to 300 packages a day, and there is not likely to be any increase until the Holi holidays are well over.

COALS are unchanged in very respect.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Martaban, 737 tons, Captain A. Campbell, will sail to-day for Cochin in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella, 1,501 tons, Captain F. A. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Beypore in ballast.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeded by the Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall which sailed on 11th March 1881 :—Mr. H. J. Duggan, Miss Nash, a Lady, Mrs. Sherring, Master Sherring, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Murray, Mrs. Pendergast, Col. Norgate and Mr. W. H. Bushby.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy, 1726 tons, Captain J. B. Chapman, sailed yesterday for China, with China Mail and cargo of 800 chests opium, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crawley, Mr. Jas. Crait, Mr. R. Crang Mr. and Mrs. Mellsby and three children, Mr. J. Gaffigan, Mr. R. Waymont, Mr. E. Hewett, and Mr. F. Carpent. For Shanghai.—Mr. C. Rammell, Fort Galle.—Mr. T. W. Stewart and servant, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Jacob and servant.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Zambesi(s).....	Symons	Shanghai, Feb. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Hydaspes (s).....	Harvey	Australia.
	Coconada (s).....	Livingston..	Kurrachee.
	Hankow (s).....	Symington..	Natal.
	T. Hall (s).....	Shaw	Liverpool.
	Kerbella (s).....	Wilson.....	Beypore.
	Lombardy(s).....	Chapman ..	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Alpine, Rule, to Marseilles.
Ship Martaban, Campbell, to Cochin.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Rohilla, to Southampton.
Steamer Euphrates, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Erik, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Svend, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

March. ARRIVALS.
7 Clan Gordon(s)....Levack.....Bombay, Feb. 24.
DEPARTURES.
March 7.—Steamer Socotra and a Steamer (name undistinguishable), Ship Ganges. Barque Salazic.

MADRAS.

March. ARRIVAL.
9 Khandalla(s)..... ..... Bombay.
March. DEPARTURES.
8 Chyebassa(s)..... ..... London.
Meinam (s)..... ..... Galle.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s)—250 cwts myrabolams, Mowjee Godow 7405 cwts myrabolams, Ragowjee Waljee 357 cwts myrabolams, Poonja Jewraj 375 cwts myrabolams, Sewjee Ramjee 442 cwts myrabolams, Jewandass Vulubdass 105 cwts myrabolams, 172 cwts rapeseed and 521 cwts castorseed, Ghella Bharmull 125 cwts coir yarn, Soondardass Govindjee and Co 2,400 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhavjee 1,000 cwts wheat, Bapty Brothers 1,500 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co 780 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee 540 cwts wheat and 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co 70 bales cotton, Askuran Khangar 100 bales cotton, John Marshall 15 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass 44 bales wool, Ghelabhoy Kessowjee 67 bales wool, Damodur Khuttow 275 bales wool, Nurseo Khuttow 400 cwts wheat, Jamnadass Premjee [illegible] cwts myrabolams, Jewandass Vulubdass 1,400 [illegible] Gunesh Venayeck 1,450 cwts wheat, [illegible] 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and [illegible] Toolseedass Enderjee 40 bales [illegible] 32 bales cotton, Thoban Talla. [illegible] and 1,500 bales cotton, Wal[illegible]chordass Moorarjee 51 [illegible]rwandass 200 cwts [illegible] 100 bales cotton, Lyon

FOR LONDON.

James Drake (s)—21 bales hides, Rusoolbhoy Rahimbhoy; 78½ cwts chillies, Cullianjee Cursondass 16½ cwts horns, Khan Mahomed Suzan; 9 cwts nuxvomica, Eduljee Haiee Abdool Gafoor; 28 bales hides and skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola; 1,200 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Rohilla (s)—250 bales coffee, 3 cases cardamoms, 5 bales carpets and 112 bales senna, P. and O. S. N. Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 6 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; 10½ cwts moyeteeth, Ally Mahamed Hasom.

Muriel (s)—425 cwts chillies, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Arden Connel—3,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s)—400 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Wickham (s)—150 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

India (s)—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Humbert (s)—200 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 1,750 cwts linseed and 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Alice D. Cooper—350 bales cotton. W. M. Macanlay and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

India (s)—7 bags cotton seed, 12 bags teeseed, 10 cases cardamoms and 115 rolls coir matting, M. Mackenzie and Co.

Hispania (s)—10 bales skins, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teneran (s)—507 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co.

John David (s)—50 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

John David (s)—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

India (s)—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Deepdale (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Buckinghamshire—350 cwts bones, Natha Essa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy (s)—6½ chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 12½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 13 chests opium, Dowiutram Dwarkadass; 22 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 3 chests opium, F. N. Postwain; 20 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 4 chests opium, Sumruthroy Knetseedass; 26 chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy (s)—18 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 15 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 35 chests opium, Abram Ezra; 2½ chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass; 71 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 19½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 20 chests opium, Huzarecmull Nursingdass; 11 chests opium, Gooiraz Sewdutroy.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 12.

Before the Hon. CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice) MELVILL.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

422—Khunderao M—Jamsetjee Hormusjee Francis vs Kookibai—C. Tyabjee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Sootanaily Abdoolaily vs. Vuzeerboo and others.

In person—Tyab Sulaman and another vs Mahomed Hajee Wulla.

In person—Balkrishnath Tatia Naik vs Sagoonabai and others.

In person—Hajee vs Hajbai.

In person—Ruckmabai vs Ichabai.

In person—Mahamed Vullad Shaik Sulleman vs Shaik Hooscin Sulleman and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

348-80—R. M. Sayani—(for pauper) Shaik Vuzeer Saheb bin Abba vs Bebunbai—Venayekrao H—Part heard,

99-76—A. F. Turner—Ashabai and others vs Chawakara Kilior Kooty Ally Kaka and others—Tobin and R. and Balkrishna and H.

539-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Jaitha Runchord and others vs. Pandoorung Annajee—M. H. Khan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 11.

Atkinson, Capt., 67th Regt., on leave, from Bangalore.

Napier, Capt., 10th Hussars, on leave from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 10.

Gaisford, Capt., S. C., on sick leave to England.

MARCH 11.

Plomer, Col., 17th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Satara.
Ruxton, Major, 29th Regt., on duty, to Mhow.
Stevenson, Lieut., 19th Bombay N. I., on sick leave, to Marseilles.
Pearson, Lieut., 24th Bombay N. I., on sick leave, to Marseilles.
Blair, Col., 1st Lancers, on duty, to Neemuch.
Anderson, Col., 1st Lancers, on duty, to Poona.
Vertue, Major, S. C., to join, to Nagpur.
Williams, Lieut.-Col., 14th Sikhs, to rejoin, to Umballa.
M'Iheron, Lieut.-Col., 2-17th Regt., to rejoin, to Nusseerabad.
MacDowell, Surg-Major, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Donovan, Surgs., on duty, to Natal.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, March 12, 1881.

1. The regiment will parade under the commandant this day Saturday, the 12th instant, at the Town Hall at 4-45 p. m. All members are requested to attend. Dress.—Red uniform, with helmets, arms, and accoutrements. Fifteen rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man. Ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 3.

Great inconvenience and delay having been experienced in dealing with the applications for furlough out of India, of non-commissioned officers on the unattached list, in consequence of their not being accompanied by the documents enumerated in section 13, para. 205, Bengal Army Regulations, the C.-in-C. directs that commanding officers will at once take steps to complete and keep in their possession the documents alluded to, so as to meet the applications of the heads of departments under whom these men may be serving.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 85 of the 18th Feb. 1881, Bgdr. Genl. H. Rowlands, C. B., V. C., is posted to the Peshawar district.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

29th Regt.—Lieut. A. J. Erskine to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Cubbitt, promoted, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief. Dated 15th Jan.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. C. B. Judge, 100th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Squdn. Officer, on probation. Dated 12th Feb. 1881.

With the sanction of Govt., Major J. Cook, Wing Comdr. 14th N. I., is appointed to officiate as Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., Saugor district, during the absence on furlough of Major G. A. Way, or until further orders, with effect from the 14th Feb.

Lieut. G. R. Townshend, R. A., is directed to proceed from Govindgarh to Rawal Pindi, and join No. 11 Batty. 11th Bgde., for duty. Under Transport Regulations, part II, para. 160, clause 7.

The following Order is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed :—

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 25th Jan. 1881, appointing Major H. R. Treeve, Commandant, Kasauli Depot, to officiate as Dy. Judge Advocate, Sirhind and Lahore circle, as a temporary arrangement, and in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. Col. A. Seagrim.

With the sanction of Govt., the following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement :—

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 27th Jan. 1881, appointing Lieut. Col. W. L. Dairymple, 88th Regt., to officiate as Asst. Adjt. Genl., with effect from the 19th idem, vice Major H. Thompson, proceeded on furlough.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Rawal Pindi Division Order, dated the 16th Feb. 1881, notifying that Passed Hospital Apprentice C. Tunnicliffe officiated as Asst. Apothecary to the rest camp at Hussan Abdul, from the 15th to the 18th Aug. 1880.

Allahabad Bgde. Order, dated the 21st Feb. 1881, directing Lieut.-Col. H. E. Glass, 2-22nd Foot, to assume command of the station during the absence of the general officer commanding the division at Benares, on inspection duty.

Jubbulpore Station Order, dated the 26th Nov. 1880, appointing Capt. R. B. Mainwaring, 1-23rd Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, during the absence, on inspection duty, of the Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., Saugor district.

Dated the 15th Feb. 1881, appointing Lieut. A. L. Lane, Adjt. R. A., to officiate as Station Staff Officer at Jubbulpore, in addition to his other duties during the absence of the Offg. Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., Saugor district, on inspection duty, there being no other fully qualified officer available.

Dagshai Station Order, dated the 16th Feb. 1881, appointing Lieut. C. A. T. Bouitbee, 4th Battn. 60th Rifles, to officiate as Station Staff Officer at Dagshai, vice 2nd Lieut. E. T. Pakenham resigned.

Allahabad Station Order, dated the 18th Feb. 1881, appointing Major H. W. Shoubridge, Bengal S. C., to the command of the depot 35th N. I., with effect from the 6th idem.

Southern Afghaistan Field Force Order, dated the 7th Feb. 1881, appointing Lieut. R. E. D. Reilly, Adjt. 28th Bombay N. I., as Station Staff Officer at Chaman, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 14th Jan. 1881.

4-60th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 16th Feb. 1881, appointing Capt. J. J. Mallandaine to officiate as Interpreter, with effect from the 1st Jan. 1881, vice Major J. S. H. Algar, promoted, there being no other qualified officer available.

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 2nd Feb. 1881, notifying that officiating appointments in that regiment were filled as follows, on Col. T. J. Watson, Comdt., proceeding on leave :—Lieut.-Col. M. H. Heathcote, 2nd in Comd., officiated as Comdt., from the 5th to the 17th Sept. 1880. Capt. E. W. Chalmers, Squdn. Officer, officiated as 2nd in Comd. from the 5th to the 17th Sept. 1880, vice Heathcote, Offg. Comdt., and as Comdt. from the 18th Sept. to the 15th Oct. 1880, vice Heathcote, on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Major J. C. Smyth-Windham, (F. Batty. A. Bgde.) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for four months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

10th Hussars.—Lieut. R. H. F. W. Wilson, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2-9th Foot.—Lieut. Col. W. Daunt, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

33rd Foot.—Capt. M. D. Jefferson, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for four months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Capt. E. W. Chalmers (S. C.) to Dehra and Mussoorie, from the 28th Feb. to the 31st Aug. 1880, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified :—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. W. J. Tydd (L. Batty. 5th Bgde.) six months.

33rd Foot.—Capt. A. H. Fraser, twelve months.

Army Medical Dept.—Surg. Major O. Owen, six months.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held in the Municipal Offices on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—Consideration of correspondence between the Solicitors for the Corporation and the Solicitor for the defendants in the suit against Imamudin and others (for the recovery of ground in the Victoria Gardens) regarding the proposal of the Solicitors for the Corporation that the settlement sanctioned by the Corporation in their Resolution of the 26th November last should be recorded by a consent decree in the suit; and to pass resolution for the Corporation thereon.

Sanction to be asked to payments, amounting to Rs. 9,732-7-5 from Surplus Cash Balance, as recommended by the Town Council as per details submitted to the members of the Corporation.

NOTICE OF MOTION BY GRATTAN GEARY, Esq. :—"To ask the Municipal Commissioner whether he is aware that upon an inspection of the inmates of the Bombay Lock Hospital recently by the Surgeon-General, Dr. Beatty, and Drs. Blanc and Knapp, it was found that out of two hundred women detained in the institution ninety-two were not suffering from contagious diseases of any kind whatever, and that amongst the remainder there were not any who were labouring under that form of contagious disease which it is the special object of the C. D. Act to reach, namely, syphilis?

"Whether he is aware that there are now only fifty inmates in the said hospital, showing an average of five per cent. only of illness amongst the classes brought upon the police books under the operation of the Act, the result completely refuting the assertions of those instruments in reintroducing the Act into Bombay, namely, that sixty to eighty per cent., or at all events considerably upwards of fifty per cent., of those admitted into the general hospitals of the city had suffered from the most aggravated form of contagious disease, which was a wide-spreading plague threatening the health not only of the present but of future generations?

"Whether, if having been ascertained that only five per cent. of the native women brought under the operation of the Act suffered from contagious disease, while of the European women none were found to be so suffering, the result being that there are only fifty inmates on an average now in the Lock Hospital, the Municipal Commissioner will deem it to be his duty to draw the attention of the Government of Bombay to the facts now referred to, with a view of inducing the Government to reconsider the propriety of abducting from the police grant due to this city, the sum of Rs. 15,000 on the plea that it was required for further Lock Hospital accommodation."

Letter dated 8th March, 1881, from Messrs. Orton, late Halalcore Inspector, J. Pereira, late Sub-Inspector, and Budwa Halalcore Mucaddum, and other halalcores making certain allegations against the Health Department, complaining that some persons have been dismissed the service for "creating debts," applying for taking the insolvency, &c.; complaining also that one Halalcore Inspector who was suspended for "the above offence is re-employed," &c., &c.

Remarks by the Acting Municipal Commissioner on this application.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation;
and
Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Office, March 11, 1881.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family; Standards 1—8 in the Boys School. 1—5 in the Girls' School.

Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

OF

BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

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Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PENNOCK—March 9th, at Bhusawal, the wife of Mr. J. F. Pennock, of a son.

DEATHS.

PENNOCK—March 9th, at Bhusawal, Austin Thomas, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pennock.

HUME—March 10th, at Bombay, Hugh Alexander, the infant son of Captain and Mrs. W. F. Hume, aged two months.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

AT the late court-martial some facts were incidentally elicited which, taken in connection with others that have come to our own knowledge, throw considerable light upon the circumstances of the disaster at Maiwand. We are informed on very good authority that, at the most, some 2,000 of the enemy were supposed to be in the neighbourhood of Maiwand when our force moved out from Khusk-i-Nakhud. When the whole army of Ayoub Khan was seen marching upon Maiwand, that was the first intimation of the presence of the enemy in force. The infantry had marched some eight miles over tiring ground, and were rather slow in getting to the position which it was decided they should take up. The artillery and cavalry were pushed on in the meanwhile in the direction of the enemy, and came into action long before the infantry took up its position. This fact had considerable influence upon the course of events subsequently. It has never been explained hitherto how it came to pass that Lieutenant Maclaine galloped forward far in advance and engaged the enemy without orders. But we hear that when Major Blackwood and the cavalry were advancing against the enemy, the guns came to a nullah, in which one piece got into difficulties. Major Blackwood thereupon ordered Lieutenant Maclaine to move along the nullah to find a better place for crossing. Lieutenant Maclaine did so, and finding such a place, crossed it, and continued the forward movement at the gallop. Before it became clear that he was taking up a position of some danger he had got a good start, and the sowars who were sent after him to order him to return did not overtake him until his guns got engaged with the enemy. The rest of the guns opened fire at a distance of some 3,300 yards on the enemy's masses. That distance was found to be too great for effective firing, and the guns were advanced. The enemy's horse were moving about in loose formation, and the British cavalry had to form up on each side of the guns to protect them from a rush. In the course of an hour, or thereabouts, the infantry was brought up and placed in line on each side of the guns. The infantry had no support or reserve, and the enemy almost completely surrounding the force, the cavalry was employed to prevent them from getting to the rear of the infantry. The Horse Artillery guns had a thousand yards' further range than our sniders. But when posted in a line with the infantry, this advantage was lost, and the guns were as much exposed to the enemy's infantry fire, and to that of his smooth-bore guns, as our infantry itself. When the infantry came into position, our rifled guns should, in the usual course, have been removed to some spot where they would have been beyond the range of the enemy's smooth-bore guns. This would have diverted the enemy's artillery fire from our infantry, and would have prevented the loss of two pieces later on.

It was shown during the progress of the court-martial—what was indeed already known from other sources—that the Ghazis crowded into a nullah close in front of our infantry, and it appears that this was pointed out to the General. But no counteracting movement was made; consequently the enemy was able to collect dense masses under perfect shelter close to our line, until the moment came to make the final rush. When that moment came the infantry being quite without supports or reserves, and being much shaken by several hours of a heavy fire, gave way; and the battle was hopelessly lost. How different might the event have been, if, when the enemy were seen to be collecting in the nullah, our infantry had been advanced upon it at a rush! Immense numbers of the Ghazis must have been destroyed, as in a trap, by rifle and bayonet, and our infantry occupying the nullah in their turn, would have been unassailable. They would have been entrenched in a position which would have enabled their arms of precision to play upon the enemy with murderous effect. If the enormous numbers of the enemy had rendered a victory impossible, an organised retreat could have been effected with very little loss, for even as it was the enemy did not care to press on vigorously in the pursuit.

What was it that prevented the enemy from following up their success, and effecting the "annihilation" of the whole brigade? The infantry was rolled up and routed. The guns were silent, two pieces were lost, and there being no reserves, the fate of the whole remnant of the force depended upon the handful of cavalry which has been so harshly criticized for its conduct on that fatal day. During the action the small cavalry force, from four hundred to five hundred sabres, was broken up into detachments to keep the enemy from the rear of the infantry. When the rush of the Ghazis came, and the enemy advanced on all sides, the cavalry was called upon to form a line and rescue the infantry. A charge was made, which delivered the Grenadiers from a pressing danger, but was not pressed home against the main body of the enemy. Now, the masses of the enemy in the direct line could not have been penetrated to any great distance by the remnants of two small regiments, numbering altogether from two hundred and fifty to three hundred sabres. The horses were tired, so were the troopers. The long exposure to artillery fire, which had been so fatal to their comrades, had no doubt shaken the nerve of the men. Had they been brought on to the field quite fresh, they might possibly have charged into the thick of an enemy outnumbering them fifty to one. As it was, they were satisfied with cutting up a body of Ghazis of about their own number, and then retired at a walk, and in no greater confusion than is inevitable after a charge, before the formation can be regained. The cavalry, as soon as it had got to the guns, which were beyond the nullah in the rear, reformed, fronting the enemy, who did not care to cross the nullah to attack them. Only some small bodies crossed the nullah with a view of getting plunder, but they were easily kept in check. Had the cavalry given way to panic, and rushed off the field for Kandahar, of course the total destruction of the infantry and the loss of the guns would have been inevitable. As it was, the cavalry kept its formation and covered the retreat, and it ought to get some credit for having done so under the circumstances.

It seems to us that the general opinion now is that the battle of Maiwand should never have been fought, for the enormous preponderance of the enemy in guns and men rendered a victory well nigh hopeless. But it was fought undoubtedly in consequence of the pressing instructions from Simla that Ayoub should not be allowed to slip past the force, lest he might march on Ghazni and checkmate the political arrangements just completed with Abdul Rahman. Had General Burrows taken upon himself the responsibility of disregarding the orders from Simla and fallen back upon Kandahar, a great disaster would have been averted. But he would have done so, of course, at the cost of many imputations of want of devotion and energy. Could the battle have been won had it been differently fought? That is a problem for military critics to discuss. It is the fashion to say that had General Burrows advanced continuously upon the enemy, they would, as usual with Afghans, have given way, and ultimately taken to flight. Suppose, however, that relying on their great numerical superiority, they had closed in on the flanks and rear of the brigade moving against them, what could have saved the latter from being overwhelmed? Our superiority lay in the range of our arms of precision, and in the comparative accuracy of our fire. By advancing and closing on the enemy this advantage would have been lost; and at close quarters numbers always tell when the physique of the combatants is at all on a par. There was a chance for us at the beginning of the fight, had the General known of it. It is known that the enemy's guns did not reply to our artillery fire for half an hour after the action began; but the real reason for the delay has never been stated. The fact was that during the night the enemy's guns had been parked in a walled enclosure at some little distance from Maiwand. When our army came suddenly in sight, the guns were still there and were not available. Lieutenant Maclaine's dash forward caused great consternation amongst the Afghan leaders, for they feared that we were making for the parked guns, and would capture them before they could be extricated from the enclosure and got into action. Had our officers known how matters stood, of course this movement would have been essayed; and if the enemy had been deprived of his artillery before the battle began, the effect, material and moral, might have been decisive. But the parking of the Afghan guns in an enclosure was not known until afterwards; chance only could have brought our men upon them on the morning of the battle; and chance did not favour our arms that day. From what we have said above, the tactical errors committed during the battle are clear enough. The infantry was brought up in close line formation, contrary to the practise in modern warfare. But the regiments been in more open order, the casualties would have been less and the fire would have threatened a greater number of the surrounding enemy. Again, had the rifled guns been removed from their position in the midst of the infantry fighting line, their superiority to the enemy's smooth-bores would have been felt, and the risk of the loss of guns would have been minimised. And the cavalry being also more in the rear to protect the guns, would have escaped the destructive cannonading which weakened it so disastrously before the moment came for the supreme effort. Why were not these dispositions made? They would be in accordance with the prescribed routine. No doubt the answer is ready that if the infantry had not been drawn up in close line formation, but in open order, the peril would have been great in case of an attack in force, seeing that there were no supports or reserves, and the numbers were not sufficient to supply these. With regard to the guns being kept in the infantry fighting line, it may be plausibly argued that had they been sent to a position a thousand yards further off, so that the full advantage of their superior range might be obtained, the danger of their being rushed would have been considerable, seeing that their sole immediate protection must come from a weak cavalry force of four hundred or five hundred sabres. Had the enemy massed his cavalry and charged our guns under such circumstances, the result could scarcely have been doubtful. The want of adequate strength to control fortune and compel victory to our side is manifest when the situation is analysed. The great error was in fighting the battle at all against odds which rendered every conceivable method of fighting it almost equally perilous. The brigade was too weak for the work it was set to perform; and the responsibility on that head must rest with the authorities at Simla.

CURRENT PHILOSOPHY.

* * *

So the reports of your short-hand writer of the evidence given in the Kohlapur conspiracy case are "not authentic." Only Secretaries' communications are "authentic." The naïveté of this is charming. A remarkable confusion appears to exist in the mind of one Secretary between the meaning of the terms "authentic" and "official." An example is therefore given for the benefit of that gentleman. The *Gazette* communications are "authentic," but not "official." The Secretaries' communications are "official," but not "authentic." The Peripatetic's communications are both "authentic" and "official."

* * *

HOWEVER, it is something, after all, that the very idea of an official communication as to fact being inaccurate should in itself be so grotesque as to be available for your Peripatetic's innocent inuendoes. We may all have our laugh when a mistake is made, and your Peripatite, for one, hopes to laugh with everybody, at everything, and to hurt nobody. We are all proud of the undoubted fact that, as the credit of a British Government is considered by all the world as the highest form of security known to the money market, so an English official statement is accepted by people of all languages and all countries as the most reliable authority about the course of events, short of the evidence of their own senses. And, after all, there are not so very many Governments in this world about which this can be said. No one, for instance, would consider a Russian official communication to possess any claim to our belief if opposed to a statement in any high-class English newspaper. Your Peripatetic, too, has a very strong idea, Mr. Editor, that if he were an Off—if he were a subject of a Russian Government and ventured to joke in this way, he would quickly be sent to wander in one of those flourishing, well-peopled colonies in Siberia which, the *Pall Mall* says, are not bad places. Probably you, too, would go with him, Mr. Editor. Let us both be thankful that we are not Russian subjects.

* * *

UPON the subject of British faith Lord Macaulay makes some apposite remarks. Many of your readers are familiar with the passage, but it will do them no harm, and will not hurt their feelings, if they read the paragraph again.

* * *

"DURING a long course of years the English rulers of India, surrounded by allies and enemies whom no engagement could bind, have generally acted with sincerity and uprightness; and the event has proved that sincerity and uprightness are wisdom. English valour and English intelligence have done less to extend and to preserve our Oriental Emp

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

MR. PARNELL IN PARIS.

M. ROCHEFORT gives the following account in the *Intransigeant* of an interview with Mr. Parnell :—

"Mr. Parnell, the young and illustrious Irish member, on reaching Paris sent through our friend, Mr. O'Kelly, his colleague in the House, an appointment with me that evening, but the telegram handed in at 1 p. m. was, of course, delivered to me at nearly 9 p. m. Either the telegraph system is strangely managed, or the police are very slow in deciphering these telegrams. Only yesterday afternoon was I able to meet the great Irish patriot. I shall not say where so as to save that *quart d' œil* named Andrieux (the Prefect of Police) the useless disgrace of sending his small fry to surround the house. I even take the liberty of warning that functionary that the Irish members at present in Paris are much surprised to find at their heels more policemen than they have in England, where, however, there is no lack of them. I have been accused of trying to abolish respect in France. I no longer, indeed, possess any, except for liberators who have sacrificed themselves to the assertion of their country's rights. I was deeply moved on shaking Parnell's hand, just as I was a few months ago on embracing Garibaldi. The idol of the Irish people is a tall, very fair young man, whose slimness would have made Cæsar say what he said of Cassius. 'He is very lean for a Senator.' His eye is stern ; his almost ascetic face breathes the calm peculiar to men whose minds are made up. Parnell speaks French with some difficulty, but understands it well. One of the chief objects of his journey to Paris, accompanied by Mr. O'Kelly, the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, is to contradict in the French Press all the calumnies lavished by the English Press on his friends, his cause, and himself. '*The Times*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and all the other Government papers,' he said to me, 'take a pleasure in quoting the articles against us published by the *Republique Francaise*, and which they put forward as the expression of French public opinion regarding us ; and he added, 'Has the *Republique Francaise* really such an ascendency here ;' 'The *Republique Francaise*,' I replied, 'is a paper very little read, which solely reflects the ideas of M. Gambetta, its editor. The Opportunist leader launches his schemes in it, subject to disavowing them if he perceives they have not taken with the masses.' 'Besides,' resumed Parnell with a smile, 'I know whence arises this hostility of M. Gambetta. He is anxious to please the Prince of Wales. He has sat at the Prince's table, and pays him for his dinner at our expense.' 'Just so,' I said, 'grand ideas come from the heart, and petty ideas from the stomach. Be assured the immense majority of the Press of all shades deeply sympathizes with Ireland and takes an interest in her desires. And I unfolded before the member for Cork several papers of different opinions in which his country's cause was defended with equal warmth. O'Kelly and he then explained to me their plan, which is to utilize all constitutional and legal means in order to oblige England to do for Ireland what Austria has done for Hungary. An armed revolution, formerly dreamed of by the Fenians, is almost impossible, for two equally conclusive reasons. First, because for a hundred years a law forbid the Irish to carry or possess arms. This law, which expired under the Disraeli Ministry, will soon certainly be re-enacted by parliament. The second reason is this : the English, with their ships and wealth, will not even have the trouble of slaughtering the Irish. It will be enough for them, as they have always done hitherto, to starve them out to force them to capitulate. I asked him for some details of that famous Coercion Bill which raises so many stories. 'That scandalous Bill, which, of course, will be passed almost unanimously by the English members,' he replied, 'will make our country a second Poland. It will empower the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cowper, and Mr. Forster his Chief Secretary, to arrest any Irishman without having to give him or anybody any explanation of his arrest. It will be pure despotism, just as with the Shah of Persia and King of Dahomey.' 'But you will have newspapers to protest against these odious acts.' 'Newspapers are under the system that governed yours during the Empire. They are warned twice, then they are suppressed, without any possible appeal to justice, which, for the matter of that, does not exist.' 'But there remains the right of the members to make themselves heard in the House of Commons?' 'Another law recently passed enables the Speaker of the House to withdraw from us the right of speaking when he thinks we have said enough. It was that very law which enabled him to expel us recently under the pretext that we were insisting on setting forth our grievances.' 'How is it that those who represent in Parliament the English people do not protest against such abominations?' 'The English people,' replied Parnell, 'are not, and have never been, represented. Only the middle classes and aristocracy are. And you know that they are suppressed.' . . . 'are capable of anything when frightened, and they are always frightened. We saw an instance of it in 1871." He then gave me the history of property in Ireland, where, among 5,000,000 inhabitants, there are scarcely 10,000 landowners, while a full half of the Irish soil is divided among 1,000 of them, who with the 9,000 others are descended from the original conquerors and confiscators, among whom Queen Elizabeth, by simple Royal decree, distributed the lands of green Erin. They do not live there, and although they have never cultivated their estates, they ruthlessly fleece those who have spent their lives improving their land. These circumstances have produced some disorders, quite local and partial, seeing that in all eight men have been killed, which is nothing very alarming out of a population of 5,000,000 souls. The English Government has nevertheless based its whole system of repression in these outrages, and a certain number of deaths of which it has drawn up a list, with the good faith peculiar to those who make out to be mad the person they went to get rid of. Official statistics have shown the number of attacks and outrages on property to be 2,500. Only Protestant Jesuitism which is behind the Catholic in nothing, has found means to multiply the offences and to make one equal to ten, and sometimes more. A mansion, the proprietor of which is distinguished for his fervent piety, has had several stones, which break four window-panes ; that is not one attack, but four attacks, or as many as panes are broken. An insolent land-owner receives a number of blows from the cane of a tenant farmer ; that is many outrages, for each of the outrages as there were blows. With such proceedings it was easy to make up the 2,500 offences. We dealt —Parnell, O'Kelly, and I—with other questions, which I think it best to pass over in silence. The illustrious member for Cork expressed a warm desire to be introduced to Victor Hugo, whom he would like to ask for the help of his great voice for Ireland, and we separated with these words from Parnell, which English brutality and egotism render only too significant : 'Adieu, I dare not say *Au revoir* for O'Kelly, and I will perhaps be in prison before a month is over.'"

The *Univers* this evening is silent on M. Rochefort's interview, but quotes, without comment, an account in the *Gaulois* of a conversation of one of its reporters with Mr. Parnell. This second and, of course, less interesting interview it will be enough to summarize.

It makes no mystery of Mr. Parnell's headquarters, but mentions the Hotel Brighton as the scene and Mr. O'Kelly as the interpreter. Mr. Parnell stated then, according to the *Gaulois*, that between 1846 and 1849 there were a million Irishmen evicted, that 500,000 emigrated to America, while of the other 500,000 died of starvation on the highways. In 1846 the peasants began paying rents and died. This in similar circumstances they were advised not to pay but to feed their families. The ancestors of the present farmers first brought the soil under cultivation. The landlords have interest in changing tenants so as to raise rents. These rents were based on good years, when about a third remained for the occupiers, which was enough for them to live upon, but in bad years the rent absorbed all the crop, which was famine. But for the Land League Ireland would have been one great cemetery. There would have been no agitation had the peasants always enjoyed a third of the produce. They now wanted fixed rents, Government loans at 3 per cent., and the consent of the landlords to sell at the present value, the State lending the money, repayable in 20 or 30 years. They hoped to succeed by passive resistance for the evicted tenants left the farms empty, and the still occupied farms were left uncultivated, whether any non-payment dared be served. The evicted were supported by the League, farmers subscribing, to it and Irish-Americans largely contributing. Mr. Parnell declined to reveal the amount held by the League, and in reply to the question, would the Fenians were to the League what French Irreconcilables were to the Opportunists. (The *Gaulois* makes him compare the Fenians to the Opportunists, but this is evidently a blunder.) The Fenians dreamed of an independent State, but now aim at reconciliation ; but the League, with a more immediate object wanted an economic reform and next an Irish Parliament Projects of separation were too audacious to be feasible. He was not dynastic any more than Republican, but the monarchy was a fact to which the League deferred. The object of the visit was to instal its treasurer, Mr. Patrick Egan, at Paris, so that, if its political centre remained at Dublin, its financial centre would be at Paris, the cash-box being thus out of reach of the Government. He also intended asking the principal papers to publish the telegrams he should send them, thus contradicting the London telegrams, drawn up by enemies and enabling the public to judge between the two. Asked, lastly, whether he would see M. Gambetta, Mr. Parnell said, "Why should I ? He is not our enemy he has dined with the Prince of Wales." He added that the new rules would not prevent the Home Rulers from obstructing, if obstruction was necessary to their cause.

THE COERCIVE MEASURES FOR IRELAND.

IT is not a lone among the members of Mr. Parnell's party that a tendency to sharp questions and stinging answers has begun to show itself, but below the gangway on both sides of the House, and even on the front benches. Irritation and recrimination do not contribute to the cool and methodical despatch of public business. There are signs of confusion as well as weariness in the debates, and we can hardly escape the apprehension that, if this tedious and unprofitable struggle should be much longer protracted, its character will come to reflect little credit upon the House of Commons. We trust the Conservative Opposition will not be tempted into a line of criticism which we do not like to term factious, but which certainly does less than justice to the difficulties with which the Government are contending. The cordial support which the Conservative leaders —Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Plunket—promised Mr. Forster, and which has not hitherto been withdrawn, is scarcely consistent with the attitude of Sir John Holker and Lord Randolph Churchill on Tuesday night, when a member of the Irish party openly exulted in the fact that "the unholy alliance between the "two front benches had broken down." There was some evidence on Wednesday that the breach was still unrepaired, and that the Government could no longer rely on the aid of the Opposition in the arduous task of carrying through the Protection Bill against the determined resistance of a small fraction of the Irish representatives. It is to be hoped that this is only a passing manifestation of restless irritability. The Protection Bill is founded avowedly upon the necessity of reposing confidence in the Executive, and if that confidence is to be accorded, as all except the Home Rule members freely admit, it is desirable, for many reasons, that it should be ungrudgingly bestowed. If every tittle of extraordinary authority to be granted to the Government in Ireland under the Bill is to be microscopically scrutinized and parsimoniously measured out, the object of those who wish to retard the progress of the measure, and, if possible, to defeat it, will be unwittingly, but most effectually, served.

Two questions, raised in various forms by several amendments, occupied the Committee on Wednesday. The first, which was a legacy from the debate of the previous day, was whether the words of the Bill declaring the Lord Lieutenant's warrant to be "conclusive evidence of all matters therein contained" should be omitted or not. Sir John Holker had contended on Tuesday night that "a man might be arrested under the Act on an accusation of murder, and if the clause passed as it was the warrant would be taken as conclusive evidence of his guilt," and he supplemented this statement by a rhetorical appeal to the principles of the Constitution, and a magnificently irrelevant assertion, loudly cheered by the Home Rulers, that "liberty was a more precious thing than coercion." The Attorney-General for Ireland in vain pointed out the sufficiently obvious fact that in the case stated by the late Attorney-General for England the matter of which the warrant would be taken as conclusive evidence was not the charge of murder, but the fact that the person arrested was reasonably suspected by the Executive to have been guilty of murder. This is, indeed, implied in the issue of the warrant. But a strong clamour was raised, and further progress in committee was consequently stopped. On Wednesday the Chief Secretary explained that the words were deemed necessary in order that the warrant "might take care of itself." It would be obviously inconvenient that upon the issue of such a warrant there should be any opportunity for insisting that extraneous proof of the matters alleged should be furnished in a Court of law. If the words proposed to be omitted were not inserted, the arrest of a dangerous character might be set aside in default of formal proof on such points as that the Lord Lieutenant had declared the person arrested to be reasonably suspected, or that a certain district had, as alleged, been duly proclaimed. The whole purpose of the Bill, as Sir William Harcourt pointed out, is "to oust the jurisdiction of the Courts of law in the matter of the Habeas Corpus Act ;" and to admit the necessity of bringing in evidence to prove certain facts which really do not stand in need of proof would be to run the risk of defeating the aim of this exceptional legislation. Mr. Forster consented, after a division had been taken on the amendment, to add the words "for the purposes of the Act" at a later stage, and the controversy thereupon came to an end.

The next question upon which discussion arose, and which will probably be discussed at as great or greater length on some subsequent amendments was concerned with the treatment of persons arrested and detained in custody under the Act. The Bill provides that every person so detained "shall be treated as a person accused of crime and not a convicted prisoner." The treatment of untried prisoners has been quite lately regulated by the rules adopted in accordance with the Prisons Act of 1877. In these humanitarian days it can hardly be seriously contended that men presumed by law to be innocent until they have been proved to be guilty are subjected to "atrocities" either in England or in Ireland. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in the debate on Wednesday, endeavoured to show that the sufferings of untried prisoners in Irish prisons are sometimes of a grievous character ; yet Mr. O'Connor admitted himself that the blame in those cases rested neither with the Government nor with the heads of departments, but with subordinate officers. Mr. Mitchell Henry ventured upon the amazing assertion that the men arrested under the Westmeath Act were more cruelly dealt with than the Nepolitan prisoners whose ill-treatment Mr. Gladstone denounced a generation ago. But even Mr. Henry when Mr. Forster compared the rules made for carrying out the Westmeath Act with those adopted under the Act of 1877, could only say that "the rules were all right, but the administration was bad." If this be so, the administration of the rules ought to be improved, not for the advantage of persons arrested under the Protection Bill, but of all untried prisoners. . . . But there is no ground for the demand that, in this or other respects, persons arrested under the Protection Bill should be treated differently from ordinary untried prisoners. It is probable that, in spite of Mr. Parnell's defiant manifesto, there will not on any occasion be so many arrests as have been anticipated. Mr. Parnell calls upon his adherents to "disregard the threats" held over them by the Bill. "Let no man," he says, "leave his post." But already he is being disobeyed, and the "organization" of which he boasts is not likely to be maintained by new recruits when the veterans quail. We are informed that in one district in the west of Ireland, notorious as the scene of more than one scandalous Land League victory, between 20 and 30 village tyrants have completely absconded since the second reading of the Bill. There will be doubtless a similar exodus, if there has not been before now, in every centre of Mr. Parnell's organization, and, before the Bill becomes law the task of the Irish Executive, if it be hoped, will be greatly simplified. But it is important to remember that the ground thus gained would be lost again if the Government were to show any sign of weakness or hesitation.—*Times, Feb.* 18.

LORD LYTTON AND THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

In the House of Lords on February 15,

The Earl of Lytton.—My Lords, before the House proceeds to the orders of the day I would wish, with the permission of your Lordships and the noble Duke (of Argyll), to whom I have given private notice of it, to make a very short personal statement in reference to a question raised last week by the noble Duke with regard to an alleged preparation by the Government of India, in the year 1876, of a great military expedition, involving the construction of a bridge of boats across the Indus and the collection of a large army upon our Afghan frontier, for the purpose—at any rate, for the apparent purpose—of invading or menacing Afghanistan of the Russian position in Central Asia, or both. In addressing to the noble Earl, the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the question to which my remarks were strictly confined, I did not expect that I myself should be questioned upon other matters by the noble Duke, because, to say the truth, I was not aware that it would be regular for the noble Duke, any more than for myself, to address to your Lordships a somewhat elaborate, and, as it seems to me, a not very connected series of remarks upon the answer so courteously given to the question by the noble Earl. But, my Lords, I cannot but think that it would be extremely inconvenient to this House, and I confess that it would be encumbering and embarrassing to myself, if in moving the Resolution of which I have already given notice, with regard to Kandahar, I were to enter in detail upon matters wholly unconnected with the question, because I must really confess that I am quite unable to see how the expediency of retaining or abandoning Kandahar can be affected by the question whether, five years ago, I wished to build a bridge of boats across the Indus ; and, therefore, I wish to take this opportunity of answering at once the question asked by the noble Duke on the subject. The noble Duke last week told your Lordships a very interesting and a very impressive story about the construction of this bridge of boats, and the collection of a large army for which this bridge of boats was to be employed, and having completed his narrative he called upon me to state to your Lordships whether the whole story as told to you was a myth. As told to you by the noble Duke, that story undoubtedly is a myth, and I think I shall be able to unsatisfy your Lordships that it is a very imaginative myth ; but, like all other myths, it has a very minute substratum of fact, and the substratum of fact is this. Your Lordships are no doubt well aware that there is a small tongue of independent and barbarous territory which juts into the old and unscientific frontier directly between the important frontier fortressess of Peshawur and Kohat. As long as the Government of India were at peace with the turbulent tribes which populate it the communications between Peshawur and Kohat had been carried on straight across this territory, but when I arrived in India, in 1876, disputes had arisen between the frontier tribes and the Punjab Government, which I need not remind your Lordships have always been and is the local guardian of our frontier in that direction. This cross road between Peshawur and Kohat had been closed by the tribes, and the Punjab Government was blocked in, but unfortunately this blockade had proved so ineffectual that when I visited Peshawur in the winter of 1876 no fewer than eight very serious outrages had been perpetrated upon our own territory by the blockading tribes, and several other tribes which were supposed to act in concert with them. Well, under these circumstances, the Punjab Government represented to me the expediency of showing these tribes that our means of communication with Kohat should be made practically independent of their permission. With that object Sir Henry Davy, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, recommended three measures. He recommended, in the first place, the immediate improvement of the old road between Kohat and Attock, which had formerly been used in our communication with the two fortresses. He also recommended, in the second place, the establishment of a mail cart service from Kohat, via Kushalghar, to Rawul Pindi ; and, in the third place, he recommended the substitution of a bridge of boats across the Indus at Kushalghar in place of the existing ferry, which had been always found extremely unserviceable. All these measures were, I believe, simply a reversion to the means of communication which had formerly existed with Kohat before the opening of the road across the tongue of territory which was closed by the hostility of the Jowaki tribes. But in addition to these measures, my principal military and political authorities at Peshawar did urge upon me the expediency of a military expedition to Thull, for the purpose of active operations against the recalcitrant tribes. Well, that was the situation I had to deal with and, in dealing with it, it appeared to me that all the three measures I have mentioned might be sanctioned or carried out, in compliance with the suggestion of the Punjab Government. But with regard to the proposed military expedition, I was of opinion that it was not expedient at that time to sanction this measure, and I may tell your Lordships why. It appeared to me that at that time there was a very unfortunate but a very important, predisposition on the part of certain influential persons and parties in England to attribute by any conceivable pretext to the Government of India certain bellicose propensities which we were certainly very far from entertaining towards neighbours much more important than these Jowaki tribes : and though, in the circumstances, I should have regarded the Jowaki expedition as a very natural, a very proper, and very efficacious measure, still having regard to what I considered the relations of the whole situation I was dealing with, it appeared to me that it was not expedient for the Government of India to sanction any military movement, however indispensable, which might have the effect of giving even the faintest pretext for these most deplorable and mischievous impressions with regard to our policy, because at that time we were most anxious to avoid even giving the shadow of further provocation to the ill-will of the Ameer of Kabul who had assumed towards the Government of India an attitude very sinister and hostile. At that time the whole Eastern Question was under the consideration of a European Conference at Constantinople, the result of which we could not foresee or foreckon. Well, that was my view of the measure on which I had to give my decision. But before finally acting on that view of it, at least in reference to the proposed expedition to Thull, I thought it desirable to refer my views to my military colleague, Sir Henry Norman, whom I had left as President of the Council during my absence, and who had, during that time, reached Calcutta with his other colleagues in Council. Sir Henry Norman replied in these terms :—"Opening of mail road from Rawul Pindi to Kohat, and the construction of a bridge of boats over the Indus on that route, would all be beneficial. Your Lordship's resolution not to send military expedition to Thull was, if I may venture to say so, admirable." I do mention further, that, so far from collecting a large army on our Afghan frontier, or any army at all on that frontier, either at that time or any subsequent time, I in the year referred to by the noble Duke rescinded the order issued by the Punjaub Government for the employment of troops for the enforcement of its blockade against these tribes. I also sanctioned the issue of arms to one or two villages on our frontier which were especially exposed to depredations from those hostile tribes, and which, in the opinion of the local authorities, it was extremely desirable to give the means of defending themselves from any sudden attack ; for I need hardly remind your Lordships that a great deal of that frontier, and that the whole of the defensive force upon it is comparatively small. All these measures were carried out upon the express and repeated recommendation of the Punjab Government, and they were by that Government reported most fully in detail and officially to Her Majesty's Government in a despatch from the Government of India, dated March 9, 1877. I do not know whether that despatch has ever been published. It is not a secret or confidential despatch, so far as I know ; and I have no doubt the noble Duke will find it in the archives of the Government of India. I trust I have already said enough to satisfy the noble Duke that in the ardour of his search for evidence of design in phenonena which are really of the commonest and most ordinary character, that acute and powerful intellect—and it is a very acute and powerful intellect —which he brings to bear upon the treatment of any subject to which it is addressed—although I wish it were not so frequently addressed to the detriment of other matters which are committed—has for once been misled, as many other acute and powerful intellects have been misled by the fatal influence of a preconceived theory (hear, and a laugh). But in answering the question of the noble Duke—and I am one who will be the last to decline to answer fairly and completely—perhaps it is only fair that I should not leave altogether unmentioned another fact, totally disconnected, with the circumstances to which he has referred ; but which, for aught I know to the contrary, in at this time will see that the despatch cannot bear that character which he attributes to it. The telegram of the 26th of January, to which he has referred, says, "I have to instruct you to inform President Brand that if armed opposition at once ceases her Majesty's Government will frame a scheme. You will observe that the condition is "if armed opposition at once ceases." This is not suing for peace on our part, but it is giving the Transvaal Boers an opportunity of placing themselves in such a position as would be honourable to us and advantageous to themselves. My noble friend will observe that these propositions have arisen from communications voluntarily made to us by President Brand, and not sought for by us ; and we have answered them in a friendly spirit, and to the very friendly tone and very friendly attitude he has maintained towards us in this very unfortunate business. The noble Lord asks for an explanation with reference to a telegram referred to by Mr. Gladstone in reference to the guarantee, that would be given in case armed opposition would cease, and the aswer to that telegram is that all reasonable guarantees would be given. There is nothing which I have reason to be ashamed of in these communications which they have all been placed, up to the present time, before Parliament and the country ; and in answer to his further question whether negotiations are still going on between her Majesty's Government and the leaders of the Boers, I may inform your Lordships that negotiations of the same character are still going on between the Government and the leaders of the Boers, but I am not in a positon to make any further explanation at present.

The Earl of Beaconsfield.—My Lords, I am sure that none of your Lordships will suppose that my noble friend meant that the Government was in a position of shame. It is not a question of shame ; it is a question of explanation. What we want to know is, what the position of this country is when negotiations and war are going on at the same time. I need not remind your Lordships that to enter into negotiations when you are waging war unsuccessfully is a very perilous process, and I do not think, therefore, that my noble friend was unjustified in the course he has been in asking for explanations. It is all very well to talk of making the cessation of hostilities a condition of peace, but how can you lay down, as a condition that armed opposition shall cease when you yourselves are suffering under a military disaster, and the possibility—and it is possible—that those who are authorised may enter into conclusive negotiations which may bring about peace—and that without any consideration of the military disasters which, during the interval of a debate on the real question of the policy of retaining Kandahar, we should approach that subject with very great difficulty and arrive at a conclusion very little satisfactory to your Lordships and the country, if it were to be mixed up with the vindication of the Government of my noble friend, which must cover a period of nearly five years (hear, hear). I think it was very discreet of my noble friend that he should disencumber himself of these episodes, which it would have been most inconvenient for your Lordships to have attended to, and that he has relieved us from considerations which would have inconveniently interposed and interfered with the formation of that judgment which I hope will be arrived at on the question of the retention of Kandahar (hear, hear).

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BOERS.

In the House of Commons on February 15,

Earl Cadogan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would state to the House the full text of the Despatch referred to by the Prime Minister on Friday last, in which her Majesty's Government "formally and distinctly requested President Brand to make their communications known to the Boer leaders ;" whether negotiations of the same character were still going on between her Majesty's Government and the leaders of the Boers ; and, if so, whether any such correspondence would be at once communicated to Parliament. The noble Lord remarked that statements had been made within the last few days by the Prime Minister and by the Secretary of the Colonies in another place which had excited considerable attention. If they were rightly informed the negotiations which had been going on between her Majesty's Government and the Boers had been continued to a very recent period. Thier Lordships were aware that since the beginning of last December a correspondence had taken place between her Majesty's Government and Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State. The first communication was received on December 30th from President Brand, and it was acknowledged on the 1st of January. The second telegram was communicated by Mr. Blyth, the Consul of the Orange Free State in this country, on 10th January, and it was acknowledged by the noble Lord opposite, who said he did not despair of being able to make a satisfactory arrangement. Some further communications took place between his noble friend (Lord Kimberley) and President Brand, and on 26th January, in reply to a telegram from President Brand, his noble friend stated that if armed opposition should at once cease, her Majesty's Government would frame such a scheme as would satisfy all the enlightened friends of the Transvaal community. He believed they might all say that they were all enlightened friends of the Transvaal community, even although we had unfortunate differences with them all this moment. There was only one more communication on their Lordships' table very much to the same effect ; but last Thursday, in the other House of Parliament, the Prime Minister had made two statements, in one of which he said that he had formally and distinctly requested President Brand to make his communication regarding the intentions of the Government known to the Boer leaders. Now, he wished to ask the position in which this statement of the Prime Minister placed us. They all deprecated the war which had unfortunately broken out, and were grateful to the Government for the generous manner in which Government had made overtures to President Brand, but he could not help saying that the disaster at Laing's Nek and subsequent events almost made these overtures assume the appearance of suing for peace. He thought the Government would incur considerable danger if they continued to carry on these negotiations with the Boers, who might after the hostile operations were over, claim the terms they were now offered, to which they might not then be entitled. He hoped that the Government, while not pressing too hardly on those whom we were now fighting would not be unmindful of the credit and honour of the country, which would be considerably imperilled if these negotiations were not successful.

The Earl of Kimberley.—My Lords, I am quite as anxious as the noble Earl for the honour of our country, but we must be allowed to have our own opinion and to take our own course as to the manner in which the honour and interests of the country are to be maintained. As to the question, it admitted of a very simple answer. The noble Lord has himself read the whole of the Despatch in the statement of the Prime Minister in the other House. Of course he did not be like to read it in any Blue Book upon the subject that may be laid upon the table. My noble friend read also the previous despatch, and he said that he thought our proceedings had rather the appearance of suing for peace than Earl Cadogan Might have the appearance). Well, I think he will see that the despatch cannot bear that character which he attributes to it. The telegram of the 26th of January, to which he has referred, says, "I have to instruct you to inform President Brand that if armed opposition at once ceases her Majesty's Government will frame a scheme. You will observe that the condition is "if armed opposition at once ceases." This is not suing for peace on our part, but it is giving the Transvaal Boers an opportunity of placing themselves in such a position as would be honourable to us and advantageous to themselves. My noble friend will observe that these propositions have arisen from communications voluntarily made to us by President Brand, and not sought for by us ; and we have answered them in a friendly spirit, and to the very friendly tone and very friendly attitude he has maintained towards us in this very unfortunate business. The noble Lord asks for an explanation with reference to a telegram referred to by Mr. Gladstone in reference to the guarantee, that would be given in case armed opposition would cease, and the aswer to that telegram is that all reasonable guarantees would be given. There is nothing which I have reason to be ashamed of in these communications which they have all been placed, up to the present time, before Parliament and the country ; and in answer to his further question whether negotiations are still going on between her Majesty's Government and the leaders of the Boers, I may inform your Lordships that negotiations of the same character are still going on between the Government and the leaders of the Boers, but I am not in a positon to make any further explanation at present.

The Earl of Beaconsfield.—My Lords, I am sure that none of your Lordships will suppose that my noble friend meant that the Government was in a position of shame. It is not a question of shame ; it is a question of explanation. What we want to know is, what the position of this country is when negotiations and war are going on at the same time. I need not remind your Lordships that to enter into negotiations when you are waging war unsuccessfully is a very perilous process, and I do not think, therefore, that my noble friend was unjustified in the course he has been in asking for explanations. It is all very well to talk of making the cessation of hostilities a condition of peace, but how can you lay down, as a condition that armed opposition shall cease when you yourselves are suffering under a military disaster, and the possibility—and it is possible—that those who are authorised may enter into conclusive negotiations which may bring about peace—and that without any consideration of the military disasters which, during the interval of

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216	0	238	0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS & JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality, per Imperial Gallon...	8	12	8	9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2 ; 2 gall. Rs. 3 ; 4 gall. Rs. 4.

Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs.	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe „ „	216	0	231	0

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

BOMBAY.

and Burgesses of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Queen Elizabeth in the 42nd year of her reign. Subject to the payment of the £500 to Sir Thomas Clarges and his heirs, this 1s. coal duty was, on the 18th December, 1676, granted by Charles II. to the Duke of Richmond and his heirs. This duty, thereafter known as the Richmond shilling," was received by the Dukes of Richmond until the 5th July, 1799, when by the 39 George III., c. 84, and 39 and 40, George III., c. 43, a fixed payment of £19,000 a year to the Duke of Richmond was substituted, and was charged on the Consolidated Fund. This £19,000 is now regularly paid to the Duke of Richmond by the nation, but does not in any way appear in the annual expenditure of the country, for under the second of the above-named statutes a sum of £144,611 2s. was, in 1801, invested in the names of trustees in £3 per Cent. Consols; and a further sum of £146,194 14s. was invested in 1809 ; and a still further sum £200,27 15s. 6d. in 1820, the result of these investments being that the Duke of Richmond has still his full pension of £19,000 a year, but in a manner now uncontrolled, and perhaps, even uncontrollable by Parliament. The present Duke of Richmond is a Tory. He is the owner of 17,117 acres of land in Sussex, 60,950 acres in Inverness, 26,664 acres in Banff, 12,271 acres in Elgin, and 27,400 in Inverness. This is in addition to his property in the metropolis. The arrangement by which his perpetual pension of £19,000 a year was placed outside parliamentary control was a Tory arrangement. The original grant of £19,000 a year to all Dukes of Richmond, because the first Duke of Richmond was the son of Louise Renee de Querouaille and Charles II., shows that dispensers of the earnings of the English people know how to reward merit in high places. In 1837 it was found that five daughters of the Duke of Richmond had, in addition, been placed on the pension list for £200 a year each for life, on the ground that no provision had been made for them by their father. The Duke of Richmond's seat in the House of Commons is represented by Lord Henry Lennox, who voted repeatedly to keep me out of the seat to which I had been duly elected. The £500 nominally paid to the heirs of Sir Thomas Clarges was in 1879 paid to Lord St. Leonards. The original grant of the pension to Sir Thomas Clarges was ostensibly for services rendered in connexion with the restoration of Charles II. Sir Thomas Clarges was the brother-in-law of General Monk, and apparently carried some of the secret negotiations between the King and the Commonwealth. In the thirteen years prior to the grant of this pension Clarges was an assiduous attendant at the supper parties of the lady who was in 1670, ennobled as Baronness of Nonsuch, Countess of Southampton, and Duchess of Cleveland. The greatest record of Sir Thomas Clarges' services to the nation by Burnet, is that "he was become very rich himself by the public money." The nature of the services rendered by Sir Thomas Clarges to the "virtuous" monarch during the thirteen years prior to the grant are not officially recorded.

III.—On page 58 of the Finance Accounts for 1879-80, I find, "Duke of Grafton, Comptroller of the Seals in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, *payable in tail male*," £843. The italics are official.

This is a compensation allowance received by the present Duke of Grafton because Charles II. granted to Henry Fitzroy, the first Duke of pure royal blood, an estate in order to provide for the subsistence of the Duke, who was the son of the King and of Barbara Villiers. Other sources of income were provided by Charles II. for the Grafton family. Ist. The prisage and butlerage of wines throughout England, except in the ports of Cornwall and Lancaster, and except also in the ports of Swansea and Chepstow granted to the Duke of Beaufort and the port of Cardiff granted to the Marquis of Bute. Prisage was a right the king exercised in ancient times "of taking to his own use two tuns, his choice, as one before the mast out of every ship belonging to merchant strangers out of every ship importing the same as he had occasion for." Butlerage was prisage on wine. Ultimately importers paid a fixed money duty instead of prisage in kind. In 1806, on the joint recommendation of two parliamentary committees, the then Duke of Grafton surrendered this right of prisage and butlerage for an annuity of £6,870, being the net proceeds of the twelve years previous average of £7,500. This surrender was made by deed dated 5th March, 1806, made between Lord Grenville, Lord Henry Petty, Lord Althorpe, and the Duke of Grafton. In 1806, by 46 George III., c. 79, this annuity was charged on the Consolidated Fund, with power to treat it exactly as the £19,000 pension to the Duke of Richmond. In 1878 £49,133 11s. 8d. and in 1815 £86,435 7s., making together £135,568, 18s. 8d., were accordingly applied to purchase Consols in the names of trustees to remove this from the control of Parliament, and the Duke receives the full £6,870 annually in lieu of his National accounts. 2nd. Four pensions, amounting in all to £9,000, granted by letters patent of Charles II., dated 22nd October, 1673 ; the net sums paid to the Duke of Grafton, after deducting some sums less than £100 a year, which are not paid by the Treasury, £7,191 12s.. This was redeemed by paying at the rate of nearly twenty-seven years' purchase in 1856, and £193,777 13s. 2d. was, on 22nd January, 1856, paid in hard cash to the Duke of Grafton. 3rd, A pension of £4,700 granted to the Henry Fitzroy who was first Duke of Grafton. The net sum paid under this to the Duke of Grafton, in 1857, was £3,384, and for the extinction of this pension the Duke received £91,181 17s. 7d. 4th. Charles II. also created the Earl of Kinnoul Baron Hay of Kinfauns, with a patent office, and conferred it on the family of the Duke of Grafton for ever. This office was abolished in 1838, and compensation was paid to the Duke of Grafton, but I have been as yet unable to ascertain the exact amount. The total sum paid to the Duke of Grafton for compensation to the Duke of Grafton is £420,528 9s. 5d. The present Duke of Grafton owns 7,316 acres in Buckinghamshire, 8,458 acres in Northampton, 13,642 acres in Suffolk, and 2,784 acres in Banff. It may be interesting to bear in mind that, if the principal moneys set apart for pensions and compensations to the Dukes of Richmond and Grafton had been invested at compound interest, they would now amount to a sum far exceeding the whole of the National Debt. In neither of these cases has there been the smallest pretence of public service to justify any of the extravagant pensions. A tract, No. 2, published by the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, after describing the origin of the Grafton pensions, says : "Many generations have since succeeded each other but no Duke of Grafton has yet arisen with sufficient honor or patriotism to refuse to profit by the wickedness of his ancestors and to reject money taken without requital from the honest earings of the industrious poor." Junius wrote to the Duke of Grafton of his day : "The character of the reputed ancestors of some men has made it possible for their descendants to be vicious in the extreme without being degenerate. Those of your Grace, for instance, left no distressing examples of virtue even to their legitimate posterity ; and you may look back with pleasure to an illustrious pedigree, in which heraldry has not left a single good quality upon record to insult or upbraid you."

Until very recently a thanksgiving service was appointed by law to be said in all churches for the restoration to the Throne of the Royal Polygamis on whose behalf the nation bears these burdens. Noble members of these pensioned families not content with living in sloth on the labor of the people out of the very price of dishonor, have been audacious and shameless enough to pretend to be horrified at what they are pleased to describe as my immoral and irreligious doctrines.

(To be continued.)

CURIOUS LOTTERY INCIDENTS.

CURIOUSLY illustrative of the tricks played from time to time by Dame Fortune to her votaries are two well-authenticated lottery stories, recently narrated by the gifted feuilletonist Hieronymus Lorm. Some years ago, in Berlin, a poor orphan girl dreamt three times running of a certain number, which appeared to her in luminous figures, while an unearthly voice, repeating over and over again, "This number will win the first prize in the 1st Class Lottery," resounded in her mind's ear. She imparted the vision to her guardian; and he repaired to the Royal Lottery Office and inquired what had become of the ticket bearing the number in question, receiving answer that it had been disposed of to a well-known lottery agent in Koenigsberg. He forthwith wrote to this person, enclosing the price of the ticket and requesting that it should be forwarded to him by return of post. In reply to his application he was informed that the number in question had been sold, over the counter, a day or two before, to whom the agent could not say. He, however, enclosed in his letter another lottery ticket, which he naively recommended

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SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India.

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THE INDIAN PIANETTE, AT RS. 450,

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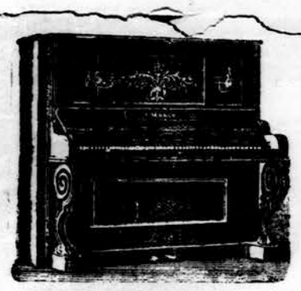

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Names of Teas.	Per lb. Rs.	Per lb. A.	From 15 lbs. and upwards. Rs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards. A.
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Imperial Family Mixture .. „ ..	1	0	} 5% Discount.	
Fragrant Congou .. .. „ ..	0	14		
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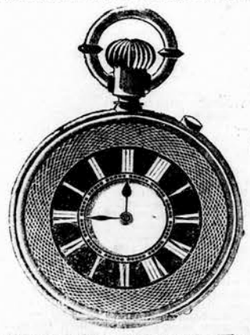
In German Silver Cases, and either in Open-faced Hunting or Half-Hunting Cases, at Rs. 25, 30, and 35 respectively.
These Watches can be confidently recommended as reliable and durable Time-keepers.

Railway Keyless Watches.
In German Silver, Crystal Face Case Rs. 40
„ Fine „ „ „ „ 60
„ German „ „ „ „ 60

We need not further dwell on the merits of these Watches, their reputation as splendid and solid Time-keepers is of old date.



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At Rs. 75, 80, 90, 125, 150, 180, 200 to 500.
A large variety for selection.

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With Patent lever escapements Rs. 40
Do. SQUARE „ 80

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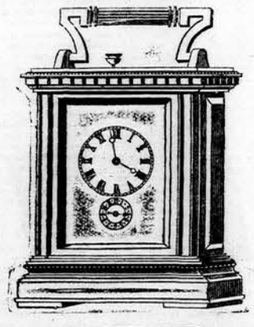

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ALSO IN HUNTING AND HALF HUNTING CASES, Rs. 50.

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Air Beds, Pillows and Cushions &c.	Overland Cheese, Ham, Bacon &c.
Beer, Wine, Brandy &c.	Office Requisites.
Billiard Kit.	Patent Medicines of all kinds.
Brushes, Hair, Clothes &c.	Perfumery and Toilet Requisites &c.
Chubb's Cash and Despatch Boxes, of sizes.	Racket Kit.
Cutlery.	Spectacles and Eye Glasses, concave and convex, of Pure Pebbles only.
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Gold and Silver Jewellery.	And a variety of Articles de Luxe.
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By Appointment in Ordinary to H. E the Governor of Bombay; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army; the Resident at Hyderabad, &c.; Contractor to H. M.'s Government, &c. &c.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTH-DAY CAKES.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, BALL SUPPERS, &c.
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Indian and English Oilmanstores, Groceries, Chutnies, Curry Stuffs, Hams, Bacon, Gruyere and Cheddar Cheese, &c. &c.

ALL ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED APOLLO STREET, FORT.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-KNEADED BREAD.
We have introduced into Bombay that much-desired novelty in Bread manufacture, of kneading by Steam Machinery instead of by Hand. To those who are familar with the usual system of native kneading, our process will appear *infinitely preferable* so far as cleanliness is concerned.
By an Analysis made by Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, under date 16th February, 1880,
PEARSE'S MACHINE-KNEADED BREAD
was declared to be of good quality and free from adulteration. PRICE—One-and-a-half Anna the 16 oz. *Loaf ;* forwarded by rail to any station in the *Presidency,* Railway charges being added.

PEARSE'S WHOLE-MEAL BREAD.
This Bread contains the whole of the Flour and Bran of the Wheat, and is frequently recommended by the Medical Faculty, as containing the whole of the Bone and Muscle-former of the Wheat. No molasses are added.
PRICE—2 Annas per Loaf.

PEARSE'S SWEET AND FANCY BISCUITS,
In Tins of about 2 lbs. nett, and also in paper bags, at prices varying from 4 Annas to Rs. 1-6-0 per lb.
These Biscuits are in all respects equal to English-made, with the advantages of being cheaper and perfectly fresh. *Imported Biscuits are often years in the country before they are sold to the consumer.*

SUPERFINE FLOUR.
In Tins, 7 lbs., 14 lbs., 28 lbs., nett ; also in Bags and Barrels, containing 196 lbs. nett.

PEARSE'S SHIP AND CABIN BISCUITS.
Made by the most modern Steam Machinery and sold at prices that, quality for quality, defy competition. All prices are nett, *no second price, or bargaining.* A quantity is kept in stock ready for immediate use.

PEARSE'S FRESH GROUND COFFEE.
Roasted and Ground in Bombay, under experienced supervision. PRICE—Re. 1 per 1 lb. Tin, per doz. Tins Rs. 10-8.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or an Order for payment in Bombay.

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BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, CHOPS, STEAKS, &c.,
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TOILET SOAPS

OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY & LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

A CHOICE invoice of these has been received from the celebrated and exclusive house of

L. EECKELAERS,

BRUSSELS,

Who furnish most of the boudoirs of European Royalty. They are made with purely vegetable oils, and we are able to present them here under a very large concession in terms, obtained by special arrangement from the manufacturers.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

			Rs.	
Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3 tablets.		1	12
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	1	12
Rosee Printaniere	Do.	do.	1	8
A l'Opopanax	Do.	do.	1	8
A la Rose	Do.	do.	1	8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	1	8
Laitne and Glycerine	Do.	do.	1	8
A la Violette	Do.	do.	1	4
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	1	4
Des Graces	Do.	do.	1	4
Amandine	Do.	do.	1	0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	5	0

SAVONS SURFINS.

				Rs.	
Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3 tablets.			0	12
Do. do.	Do. 12	do.		2	8
Orangine	Do. 12	do.		1	8
Glycerine	Do. 12	do.		3	0
Do.	per bar			0	12
Windsor	Box of 12	do.		2	8
Do.	Do. 3	do.		0	12
Glycerine, Honey, & Almond	36	do.		5	0

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TELEGRAMS.

REPORTED ABOLITION OF THE PRESS COMMISSIONERSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 11.

The *Pioneer* says the abolition of the Press Commissionership will very shortly be officially announced. The question was settled in Council some days ago.

THE AMMUNITION FOR THE AMEER.

Special arrangements have been made for the safety of the ammunition given to the Ameer. It will be sent on to Kabul ahead of the Envoy.

LATEST NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

A telegram from Kandahar, dated 10th March, states all quiet in Kandahar and neighbourhood.

It is reported from Herat that General Muhammad Jan, commanding Ayoub's troops at Kushk has been murdered. Letters received by Sirdar Abdulla Khan state that while drunk he shot two of his orderlies, who refused to drink with him, and was, in turn, killed by some of the relatives of the murdered men.

Gul Mahomed Khan is still at Nahar-i-Surkar, and his son has also left Gushk. He reports that the people are keeping quiet, in expectation of the decision of Government regarding Kandahar.

Anvir Khan of Tiwara is at Sechup, waiting his opportunity to rise against Ayoub.

It is said the Ameer has sent a force of 1,300 khasadars to Ghazni.

Weather warm and showery.

Prospects of the crops excellent. Prices falling.

CHANGES ON THE SIND AND PUNJAB RAILWAY.

KURRACHEE, MARCH 11.

The appointment of Assistant Traffic Manager, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, is abolished here, and Mr. Tavenor is transferred to the Agent's Office at Lahore. The native merchants of Kurrachee have memorialized the directors at home direct, to revert to the old system and retain Mr. Tavenor here.

THE KHOJA DISPUTES AT KURRACHEE.

His Highness Aga Ali Shah is expected here shortly to reconcile the Khoja factions.

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERSHIP OF SIND.

The supersession of Colonel Grant by Mr. Birdwood is regretted by both the press and bar. He has been Judicial Commissioner six years, and the general opinion among Europeans and natives is that he ought to be confirmed.

ARRIVAL OF WAR VESSELS AT KURACHEE.

The French man-of-war Laclocheterie, whose arrival here alarmed the native population considerably, has left for the Gulf.

The Euryalus, with Admiral Gore-Jones, arrived on Sunday.

THE KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

Under instructions from Government, Admiral Gore-Jones carefully examined the mooring grounds and harbour generally, and expressed, it is said, his opinion that the berth set aside for troopships was rather too narrow for their great length, 60 feet or so longer than the Euryalus. He was, however, much pleased with the harbour, though quite seeing that a great deal of work remains to be done to keep abreast of the increasing requirements of the long and deep vessels now in vogue.

PARSEE LIBERALITY.

Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, one of the leading and most liberal Parsee citizens of Kurrachee, has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 towards the erection of a new Roman Catholic church.

THE BISHOP OF LAHORE.

The Bishop of Lahore, after holding a confirmation at Sukkur, has left for Keti station to consecrate a cemetery.

THE MURDER AT ROHRI.

No trace of the perpetrators of the murder of the great Hindu money-lender at Rohri, opposite Sukkur, have been obtained yet. The loot in cash and property amounted, it is said, to about Rs. 7,000.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO SIBI.

Bengal troops are passing through Sukkur to Sibi. This is significant.

THE EX-WALI OF KANDAHAR.

The ex-Wali of Kandahar is growing discontented, and does not like Kurrachee, or our laws in regard to women. He still longs for the restoration of the five female slaves who deserted his zenana.

THE WEATHER.

Weather cloudy and stormy.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Sickness is on the increase. Three deaths from fever have occurred within the past week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the Government had authorized a prolongation of the armistice with the Boers, if it should prove to be necessary.

ENGLAND AND THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons last night, replying to a question addressed to him respecting the proposed Bi-metallic Conference, stated that the terms of the invitation to participate in the same involve a predetermined conclusion (on the part of those who accept) relative to the adoption of a bi-metallic standard. He stated, however, that if this difficulty should be removed England would participate in the Conference.

EVACUATION OF KANDAHAR.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that a commencement of the withdrawal of the troops from Kandahar will be made immediately. Three native regiments and one European regiment have been ordered to return to India at once; but his Lordship did not anticipate any very considerable movement of troops would take place at present.

THE WAR IN BASUTOLAND.

Hostilities have been renewed against the Basutos.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

BERLIN, MARCH 10.

It has been officially announced here that Prince Bismarck is emphatically in favour of the maintenance of the *status quo* currency.

SHIPPING DISASTER.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The s. s. Acacia, homeward bound from Cochin, has put into Zanzibar, and has been condemned as unseaworthy. The cargo has been landed.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENT.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 10.

H. M.'s transport Jumna left here to-day for Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bhundara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, with the outward English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 5 o'clock this morning, and the same company's s. s. Ancona, for Galle and Calcutta, left at 11 o'clock last night.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras	4⅞.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¼
4½ do. do.	91¼
3 do. Consols for account	90⅝
5 do. French Rente, 1872	121
Bar Silver	52d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£16,500,000,	Inc. £900,000
Bills Discounted	£21,000,000,	Dec. £2,000,000
Bullion	£28,100,000,	Inc. £500,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 49 per cent.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MARCH 11, 10-4, A.M.

French mail-steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

IN 1879 the *Bombay Gazette* issued once a week an illustrated supplement, with the view of meeting the wishes of advertisers who desire to illustrate their advertisements. The experiment was discontinued; it will now be resumed. To-day we issue the first of a series of illustrated supplements, and we propose to issue one every Saturday until further notice.

COLONEL WATERFIELD, C. S. I., Commissioner of Peshawar, goes home on eight months' furlough from the end of April next.

THE Lahore paper believes that the troops will begin to march from Lundi Kotal on the 15th instant. That post, as well as Ali Musjid, will then be occupied by the tribal levies.

HEAVY rain, accompanied by high wind, sleet, and snow, the latter melting as it reached the ground, fell at Simla on the night of the 2nd, continuing al through the following day. Snow, to some depth, appears to have fallen on the higher ranges of hills to the east and north of the station.

THE Maharaja of Darbangah leaves Calcutta very shortly, and will entertain Earl de Grey and a select party at a shooting excursion about 69 miles from Darbangah. The sport will undoubtedly be excellent, as the jungle in the place has rarely been shot over.

THE local paper tells us that good rain fell in the Darjiling district on Thursday and Friday last, which has done much good, and that tea manufacture will be generally begun by the third week of this month. A rather severe shock of earthquake was felt at Darjiling at 9-3 p. m. on the 1st instant.

THE *Turkestan Gazette* recently published some information about certain irrigation works carried out in Central Asia. All the natives in the district are made to work; they have to bring their own tools and to feed themselves; and even the people of the neighbouring tribes are called in to help. "Thus it becomes possible," says the *Turkestan Gazette*, "to execute the great irrigation works, the extent of which is marvelled at by every visitor to Central Asia."

POOR Kandaharis! The little local *News* of the 25th February announces that "owing to the heavy rains the roof of the theatre has fallen in, and another performance is consequently impossible." Our theatrical season will soon come to an end also, not by the roof of the theatre falling in, we hope, but by the departure of the company. The hot weather is coming on us fast, and Bombay will soon be deserted by all who can manage to leave it for pleasanter quarters at Matheran, Khandalla, or Mahableshwar.

SOME light has been thrown upon the circumstances of the robbery from the Nowshera treasury, by the arrest of a sepoy who recently purchased jewelry worth Rs. 800. In course of the inquiry which followed, the sepoy is reported to have admitted that the gang took Rs. 3,000 of the missing cash, and to have alleged that the remainder was taken by the treasury officials themselves.

THE general opinion among the Afghan gentlemen at Peshawar is said, on the authority of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, to be almost unanimous against the chances of a successful holding of Kandahar on the part of the Ameer against Ayoub Khan. Most of the refugees are pleased at the notion of Abdul Rahman's attempt to take over Kandahar from the British, as they are satisfied that it must end in the Ameer's discomfiture, which would be very welcome to them.

THE disclosures made in the Currie court-martial at Bombay are, observes the *Pioneer*, at least of great interest as showing how curiously commands were distributed by the Bombay military authorities. Brigadier-General Nuttall, it will be remembered, commanded the cavalry brigade at Kandahar, and at Maiwand the Horse Artillery guns as a matter of course came under his control. And yet he had never had the slightest experience in similar commands, to judge by the following question and answer:—*Major Currie:* "Have you ever served in a cavalry regiment?" *General Nuttall:* "No." It was not of coarse General Nuttal's fault that he was placed in command of a cavalry brigade when he had never served in a cavalry regiment; but the system which can permit of such an anomaly must be rotten to the core.

A WRITER in *Truth* says that Lord Campbell relates how during the Reform Bill agitation Lord Milton (eldest son of Earl Fitzwilliam) declared at a public meeting that "when the wishes of the people were disregarded by a wicked Government resistance was no rebellion," and that in May, 1832, during the Ministerial crisis, Mr. William Brougham (the Chancellor's brother) said to a man he gathered who called at his house, "Walk away, Sir, till our 'little Bill' is passed, and when our 'little Bill' is passed I will pay yours." These indiscretions were found rather inconvenient to Lord Gray's Ministry in 1833, when they were prosecuting newspapers for attempting to excite insurrection.

At a recent meeting of the Committee of the Copyright Association, consisting of Lord Houghton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Dr. William Smith, Messrs. Murray, Longman, Macmillan, Chapman, Daldy, Charles Reade, Bentley, Browning, Routledge, Froude, Rivington, Chappell, Wilkie Collins, Henry Reeve, C. B., Anthony Trollope, Petter, and G. O. Trevelyan, M. P., convened to consider the draft of the proposed Copyright Treaty with the United States, and the additions thereto proposed by the Board of Trade, it was resolved, that "Whilst the proposed draft requires amendment in matters of detail, it affords, in the opinion of this Association, a suitable basis for the negotiations of a treaty with the United States." The Board of Trade's suggestion that American reprints should be admitted into the British dominions though produced under the pressure of the proposed treaty, for the sake of obtaining American copyright, was strongly condemned as unjust and very detrimental to British copyright owners. The Committee was informed that the Earl of Beaconsfield has signified his concurrence in these opinions, and that Mr. Herbert Spencer had written to the same effect.

GREAT excitement has been caused at Algiers among archæologists and the learned generally by the discovery of an Oriental Pompeii, an ancient Moorish city with its mosques and monuments, buried for ages in the sand of the desert. The discovery is due to M. Tarry, Inspector of Finance, who immediately communicated the fact to the Algerian Government, begging for the necessary help in excavation and also for a concession of the desired space in which to carry on the work. The request was accorded. "The city disinterred" lies in the environs of Ouargla, in the Saharan desert. M. Tarry identifies it with the ancient city of Cedrata, spoken of by Largeau in his work on Biskra. Historians describe these wastes of sand as peopled centuries ago with flourishing cities, having gardens and artificial water-systems, all long since destroyed in tribal wars, or buried in the sand, and of which up to this time no visible trace has remained. M. Tarry describes the site as precisely resembling that of Pompeii; it is buried in the sand to the extent of from 6 to 10 metres. A mosque and nine houses have already been excavated, and the discoverer speaks enthusiastically of the richly sculptured marble arches, columns, inscriptions, &c., abounding on every side.

ANOTHER relic of mediæval bigotry is about to vanish from the face of the earth. It has at length been resolved by the Municipality of Rome that the venerable Ghetto shall be levelled with the ground, in order that a number of stately houses may be erected upon its site. The huge group of sordid buildings thus sentenced to destruction is the most ancient of its kind in Southern Europe. It existed long before the reign of Julius Cæsar, and during that of the Emperor Augustus was occupied by nearly eight thousand inmates. The originator of the Ghetto is stated to have been King Herod, who caused a palace to be built near the Pons Janiculensis for the accommodation of his sons and diplomatic envoys when visiting Rome. When the Apostles Peter and Paul came to the Eternal City, there to preach the Gospel, they abode in the Ghetto. Ten centuries later it was the residence of the celebrated Israelitish jeweller Elkanan Diodato, who became a Christian, and whose grandson, under the name of Anaclete II., occupied the Papal throne from 1130 to 1138. The Ghetto has long been a physical as well as historical reproach to the Italian capital, and its demolition is one of the many modern reforms and improvements in that city upon which its municipal rulers may be congratulated.

THE revolver seems determined to keep itself before the public eye, and those persons who have a weakness for what are popularly called mysteries may be recommended to study its last performance. The death of Lieutenant Roper, of the Royal Engineers, at Brompton Barracks, perhaps deserves the rather misused word "mysterious" as well as anything to which it has recently been applied. Lieutenant Roper, a young officer who had not left Woolwich very long, was found shot through or close by the heart at the foot of the stairs leading to his quarters, and not far from him was a loaded revolver, of which one chamber had been discharged. The singular thing is that the revolver proved to be the property of a brother officer, who had just become possessed of it and had no ammunition for it, while the ammunition itself is said to have been taken from a third set of quarters. This, if true, would make the theory of intended theft and a disturbance of the thief at his task most probable. Suicide seems to be out of the question, if not physically impossible; while even those who see all things in Feninanism will find it difficult to adjust their theory to these particular facts. Whatever light may be thrown on the matter, the bad character of the revolver, as a London paper remarks, is sure to be aggravated by it. It is true that the weapon can hardly be said to be out of place among a military officer's belongings. It is part of his recognised equipment, and is frequently given as a prize in the military academies. But every fresh accident or crime in which the revolver figures will strengthen Sir W. Harcourt's hands in his announced endeavour to make the general use of the weapon more difficult. This, whether in the particular instance it be a logical result or not, is certainly not one to be regretted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chiarini's Circus, 3-30 p. m.
Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p. m.
Band, 4th K. O., Ladies' Gymkhana, this evening.
Lecture by Serjeant Atkinson, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall, 5 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, "My Daughter's Début," 9 p. m.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on Thursday:—Zambesi (s), from Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hydaspes (s), to Australia; Coconada (s), Kurrachee; Hankow (s), Natal; T. Hall (s), Liverpool; Kerbella (s), Beypoor; Lombardy (s), China.

WE are requested to remind our readers that Serjeant Atkinson will deliver the second of his course of lectures on "The Laws and Constitution of British India" in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall to-day at 5 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hankow entered the dock on Thursday.

LADIES' GYMKHANA.—The band of the 4th King's Own will play at the Ladies' Gymkhana this evening.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar lake for the week ending Saturday, 5th March, was 50 feet and 5 tenths. In the corresponding week of last year it was 51 feet and 1 tenth.

ARRIVAL OF THE DEWAN OF BARODA.—The Dewan of Baroda, Sir T. Madhavrao, arrived in Bombay from Madras by rail on Thursday last, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow on the Grant-road.

DACOITY.—During the Carnaval some individuals returning from the Ghauts to Goa were surprised by dacoits and robbed of the money and valuables they had about their persons.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobi Talao, was 1,692, the average daily attendance being 269.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Luximon Ramjee, a butler in the service of Mr. J. G. Mitchell, was yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 23 belonging to his master. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE THEFT ON BOARD THE WLADIVOSTOCK.—The Russian, named Kacsion Minin, of the steamer Wladivostock, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing 326 English sovereigns and 1,000 roubles, of the collective value of Rs. 5,012, the property of the owners of that vessel, of whic Rs. 4,893 was recovered. The prisoner admitted the truth of the charge, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AGAINST A RAILWAY CLERK.—The charge of criminal breach of trust against Louis Michael De Silva, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Traffic Manager's Office, in respect of a sum of Rs. 100, the property of that company, was again called on for hearing on Thursday last at the Fort Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan; and as there was not sufficient evidence to substantiate the charge against the accused, the case was dismissed and he was discharged.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Cowasjee Subadar-lane, Fort, on view of the body of Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy. Deceased was a pattern-maker, employed at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops at Parell, and he died from the effects of injuries he received on the back of his head at about 3-30 p. m. on the previous day, owing to a fly-wheel attached to an engine having suddenly given way and been broken to pieces. Deceased was taken in a doolie to the J. J. Hospital, and as it appeared that his injuries would prove fatal in a short time, he was removed by his relatives to the house of his brother, in the Fort, where he died at 1 p. m. on the same day. The inquest stands adjourned for further enquiry to 3 p. m. this day.

THE BACK BAY SWIMMING-BATH.—The Committee appointed in connection with the Back Bay swimming-bath scheme met yesterday evening, under the presidency of Mr. J. P. Watson, to consider what steps should be taken to forward the erection of the structure on the site granted by Government on the Sea Face. Some convbarsa, tion took place in reference to the cost of the bath, and as to the means which should be taken to raise the required sum. An approximate estimate was given for a bath 100 feet by 35 feet, to cost with roof, dressing-rooms, refreshment-rooms, and other appurtenances, about Rs. 16,000. It was pointed out that the most expensive item would be for the roof, which would cost about Rs. 8,000; but as this was considered indispensable by most of the committee, it was determined that it should form part of the plan. The meeting decided that an appeal should be issued for subscriptions, each member of the committee promising to do his best to forward the movement by obtaining pecuniary assistance. Mr. H. Conder and Mr. J. P. Watson were appointed treasurers; and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding.

A NEWSPAPER CHARGED WIER CONTEMPT OF COURT.—At the opening of the Kurrachee Sessions last Monday, held expressly for the trial of the "Kalifa Case," which was investigated by the City Magistrate in November last, with the result of the acquittal and discharge of the Kalifa, the principal accused, and his alleged accomplices, Mr. Constable, the Public Prosecutor, called the attention of the Court to certain articles which had appeared in the Kurrachee *Civil and Military Gazette* prejudging the case while pending trial at the Sessions Court. Mr. Constable remarked that he had obtained the opinion of the Bombay Legal Remembrancer as to the articles being a contempt of court and rendering the editor amenable to prosecution. The learned Judge, Mr. Parsons, informed Mr. Constable that the Session Court would take no cognisance of newspaper articles commenting on cases *sub judice* or *pendente lite*. Mr. Constable then asked the Court to make a note of what he had said; the Court refused to do so; and there the matter ended. —*Beacon.*

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY SCHOOL OF ARTS.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

A MEETING was held last evening for the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Sir J. J. School of Arts, the Honorable L. R. Ashburner presiding. Among those present were observed Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. Gonne, Mr. Adams, Dr. Partridge, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Reynell, Mr. H. Curwen, Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mathew, General Hewett, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. Gourishankar, Dewan of Bhownaggar, Mr. M. M. Bhownagree, Mr. G. Manson, Secretary, Port Trust, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mrs. C. P. Cooper, Mr. Nana Moroji, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. Bala Mangesh Wagle, Dr. Cook, Mr. Carroll, Captain and Miss Carew, Dustoor Jamasjee Minocherji, Mr. K. R. Kama, and many others.

Mr. Griffiths, who is well known in connection with the School of Arts, read the following very interesting report:—

Honourable Sir, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—We meet to-day for the annual distribution of prizes with unusual satisfaction, as our new and commodious building affords facilities previously impossible for inviting the attendance of those who are the friends and supporters of this institution. Owing to the confusion arising from the refurnishing of the school, our efforts for your accommodation are somewhat limited; but we hope next year to be in a position to make our annual prize-giving one of the events of the season, and to give it the status which the occasion merits. The school was examined in April last by Major Mant and Mr. Stevens, and to-day we meet to distribute their awards. I shall not trouble you with statistics beyond stating that the average daily attendance was 111. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 176. Among the students three Hindus, one Portuguese, and one Parsee were deaf and dumb. Two of the students were paid by the Government of the Central Provinces, and two by the States of Bhownaggar and Rutlam. Mr. Terry reports that the number of students on the roll in the Elementary School was 184, consisting of 23 Parsees, 7 Native Christians, 6 Europeans, 3 Eurasians, 4 Jews, and 51 Hindus. The wood-engraving class was attended by 6 students and the pottery department by 9, in addition to 5 artizans; and the profits amounted to Rs. 2,811. Mr. Terry further reports that the silversmith's work keeps steadily increasing, and the profits made in this branch amounted to Rs. 111. As regards the architectural drawing class, Mr. Adams reports that 28 students were on the roll, the average attendance in the morning being 21, and in the afternoon 12. Five students have gained employment as draftsmen, 3 having joined Mr. Burgess' department, and 2 Major Mant's. Mr. Adams adds: "I consider that the students have made considerable progress in their studies during my tenure of office; and as there is a great call for efficient architectural draftsmen, I think students trained in this class will meet that want, and will prove most beneficial to the architectural and engineering professions." The painting atelier was attended by 16 students, and the sculpture by 12, in both of which commendable work was done. During the year classes were formed for the education of art teachers for teaching elementary drawing concurrently with general education, which has received the sanction of Government. It will not be out of place if I take this opportunity to press upon your notice the objects for which schools of art are instituted in this country, begging the special attention of those who are inclined to doubt their necessity and utility. I think all must own, and I trust many deplore, the terrible depreciation in much of the art-work at present produced in the country, arising in a great measure from a fatal adoption of foreign importations. Unfortunately the people of the country are ignorant of the unsurpassed beauty of their own arts, the perfection of their designs, and the subtlety of the colouring; and though surrounded by objects of exceeding beauty, they remain in entire ignorance of their value, and often, in preference, gather about them worthless examples of foreign art-manufacture. To teach them the value of their own inherent art is the main object of the school; and surely the object is a great and noble one. I would especially draw the attention of the wealthier bodies of the native community to this point—that of introducing spurious art—as it is through them, and by them, that these changes and innovations are mainly brought about; and I beg them most earnestly to use their great influence to check these innovations by all the means in their power, by guarding carefully the decoration of their houses; by the judicious choice of pictures and ornaments; and by avoiding the changes, becoming apparent, in the dress of their ladies, whose delicate fabrics, lovely embroideries, and graceful costumes are giving place to vile French and European productions. I may here notice, what I much regret to see, the occupation of the young ladies in our native schools on the very worst kind of embroidery, known as German wool-work, with which they decorate their furniture and trim their beautiful sarries, and which cannot but corrupt their taste and educate the eye in what is false in colour and design. I will briefly touch on the other uses of our schools of art. They are the means of preserving records of ancient work which would be otherwise totally lost to us, specimens of which may be seen in the excellent copies of Ajanta paintings around you, and the casts taken from the temple of Elephanta. By our schools ancient art is kept alive, as is testified by the beautiful specimens which Mr. Terry, who may justly be styled the Wedgewood of Western India, has revived of Sind pottery, an art that was fast dying out. By work done in the schools our public buildings are enriched, our private dwellings beautified. By them general and individual taste is raised and educated. They form a nucleus for art treasures, furnish occupation and recreation for cultivated minds, and provide healthy and intelligent means of living for a number of the community. In conclusion, let me express the hope that the time is not far distant when, by instilling the love of truth and beauty into the youth of the country, India may value and retain in her midst, pure and unalloyed, the arts that have always been her crown of glory.

After the report was read, Mr. Terry, Principal of the School of Arts, read the names of the successful students, among whom the prizes were distributed by the President. They consisted of drawing implements, colour-boxes, compasses, &c.

The following is a list of prize students, together with their school division and the class and subject in which the prize was awarded:—

Cowasjee R. Darookhanavala, elementary practical geometry 2nd class, also for excellence in examination, 1st class) in the Architectural Department; Atmaram Govind, elementary practical geometry, 3rd class, Bhanjee Jagjivan, elementary outline drawing from flat, 1st class; Hari Madhoo, ditto, 2nd class; J. N. De'Silva, 3rd class; Shama Madan, 4th class; Shama Madan, sculpture atélier, modelling from cast, 3rd class; Sorabjee Jamsetjee, elementary outline drawing from flat; Hari Lowji, elementary, for the best example of drawing from the flat; Narayen Siwram, elementary outline drawing from cast, 1st class; Onkarlal Shilval, ditto, 2nd class; L. M. Lopes, 3rd class; Bhanoo V. Fadke, for the best outline drawing from cast; Keshow Morar, elementary shading from cast, 1st class; Keshow Morar elementary foliage from nature, 2nd prize; Krishnarao Bhaji, elementary shading from cast, 1st class, and best drawing of foliage from nature; Ramachandra Gopal, elementary shading from cast, 2nd class; Hari Gopal, elementary, for the best shaded work from cast; Semao Alvares, elementary foliage from nature, 1st prize; J. M. Gonsalves, architectural class, architectural drawing, 1st class; Parshotam Ramachandra, ditto; Dinker Moreshwar, ditto, 2nd class, also for passing second grade art examinatio n; T. H. Abraham, architectural class, for excellence in examination, 3rd class; Nasarwanji Sorabji Chinai, wood-engraving, elementary engraving; Ganpat Kedari, painting atélier, monochrome from cast, 1st class, also for best work in painting; F. de Mello, ditto, 2nd class, from nature; C. R. D'Lemos, monochrome from cast, 2nd class; Dewaji Bhawan, sculpture atélier, modelling from cast, 1st class, also for the best work in modelling and for the best original production executed during the year, "Ellis prize"; Kesshaw Kallian, sculpture atélier, designing; Dharmajee Wittoba, sculpture atélier, modelling from cast, 2nd class; Baboo Sakharam, pottery department, designing, 1st class; Ganpat Kanojee, ditto, 2nd class; and Bhurelal Mohram, ditto, 3rd class.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner then made a few remarks. He said that a diligent study of the fine arts refined man's mind and prevented them from becoming brutal, for the effect of art, no doubt, was very civilizing. He took much pleasure, therefore, in presiding on that occasion. He had always held that the natives of this country showed a very marked capacity for art, and he rejoiced to observe from the report that was read to the meeting, that Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Terry, and Mr. Adams were fully alive to the importance of cultivating purely native art, and avoiding the base imitations which were destroying all originality. He looked forward to the time when native schools of art would to some extent take the place of, and compete successfully with, the schools of Europe. But he must impress upon the students the necessity of very careful diligent study, because without that no excellence could be attained. The natives of this country had the advantages of a clear atmosphere and a facility for studying nude figures which were unknown in most other countries, and he earnestly asked them to make use of those advantages. A careful study of nature was one of the most important things to be borne in mind by those who studied art; and if the people of this country had unbounded facilities for studying the beautiful in nature. No doubt the climate and scenery of Rome led to the excellence of art there; and India possessed many of the same conditions which contributed to success in that city. Although they were indebted to the present Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's grandfather—and he (the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner) rejoiced to observe his worthy successor present on this occasion—a splendid building in which they were assembled, he regretted that little progress was made in educating the artistic tastes of the wealthy natives of this country. From the time of Mæcenas it had been the graceful and happy task of the wealthy to patronise art; but with the exception of very few men like Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, no progress had been made by the wealthy classes of natives with regard to the decorations of their houses. He (the Hon. Mr. Ashburner) was glad to observe that the Raja of Bhownuggar had decorated his palace with some of the beautiful pictures of a well-known artist of this city. He hoped that the wealthy Parsee gentleman, Mr. Kharas, who was building a fine house at Mahaluxmee, would be induced to follow such an excellent example. If that gentleman employed some of the students of the school in decorating his house, there was no doubt his name would descend to posterity as the Mæcenas of Bombay (applause); and he would be known as an originator of the purer and nobler style of the art of decoration. The Rao of Cutch had built a very fine palace, but he was sorry to say that he had imported an Italian artist for the purpose of decorating it. But he hoped that H. E. the Gaekwar and the Raja of Kolhapur might not fall into that error. They had noble examples before them of monuments of indigenous art, like the Elphanta. He was therefore, not only unpardonable, but it was unpatriotic, to employ a foreign style of art. (Loud applause). In concluding his remarks, the Hon. Mr. Ashburner thanked Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Terry, and Mr. Adams for the careful attention which they imparted to the students, and the success which they had attained in encouraging them to persevere in their labour, somewhat doubtless though it might be. He was told that the models employed at the caves of Ajanta were doing good work, and were working under great difficulties in order to rescue from oblivion the interesting frescoes, copies of which were hung on the walls of that hall. (Loud applause).

Mr. Griffiths having briefly thanked the Hon. L. Ashburner for presiding, the meeting separated.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. N. B. Jeejeebhoy. The following is the directors' report, which was taken as read:—

The last report of the directors of the company was presented to the shareholders in July, 1880, and in accordance with a resolution passed at a general meeting held on the 26th of the same month, a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th June last was declared and forthwith paid. The directors now beg to submit their report for the half-year ending 31st December last, together with the audited accounts of the company for the same period. The balance at credit of profit and loss account amounts to Rs. 29,701-0-2 after deducting Rs. 5,151-0-2, being the proportion of "net earnings" due to the holders of vendors' certificates, as well as Rs. 370-7-5 for deterioration of ice-safes, &c., and also Rs. 500 in further reduction of preliminary charges account. The directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. be divided for half-year ending 31st December, absorbing Rs. 18,550, and that the balance, Rs. 11,151-0-2 (which includes Rs. 11,000 of fully paid-up shares received from the Poona and Kirkee Ice Company, Limited), be carried to the reserve fund account, to provide for any future contingencies that may arise. The company have sold the right to use Messrs. Siddely and Macka's patents in the collectorate of Poona to the Poona and Kirkee Ice Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving an allotment of 110 fully paid shares of Rs. 100 each in the Poona and Kirkee Ice Company. The sum has been passed to the credit of profit and loss account. Owing to an error in the method of estimating the dividend on the B. shares of the company for the half-yearending 30th June last, a sum of Rs. 2,294-6-9 too little was set apart for the purpose of paying this dividend. The amount had therefore to be written back from the reserve fund, to which it had erroneously been credited. A portion of this money, viz., Rs. 717-0-1, has to be recovered from the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, of London, to whom it was erroneously paid in excess. The reserve fund account has therefore been actually diminished by the sum of Rs. 1,577-6-8. The board have taken the current market value for the 200 shares in the Kurrachee Ice Company, Limited, in which the reserve fund is invested, at Rs. 120 a share, thus increasing the estimated value of the fund by Rs. 4,000. Looking to the favourable prospects of the business at Kurrachee, the board consider the value put on these shares as a moderate one. The total value of the reserve fund will amount to Rs. 35,606-13-6 if the above recommendations of the board be carried out. There is also a balance of Rs. 7,193-4-5 at credit of the renewal account, which it is intended to place out at interest. During the year ending 31st December last the sum of Rs. 2,989-11-10 has been expended on repairs to plant, and Rs. 695-3-4 on repairs to building. It is not, therefore, deemed expedient or necessary for the present to further increase the renewal account. Since the publication of the last report the company has had to compete with another opposition. An ice-machine has been erected near the Baboola tank, but, as all access is prevented to it, the board have no means of ascertaining its calibre. Judging, however, from the quality of the ice made by the machine in question, this company has nothing to fear from it. The board have taken vigorous steps to fight this opposition, and as the company will shortly be in a position to throw nearly thirty-six tons of ice a day on the market at almost nominal rates, the shareholders need have no fears (in the opinion of those best qualified to judge) of the ultimate issue of the contest. The B 16 per cent. preference half-shares, about to be issued, are being rapidly subscribed for, and the work in connection with Cutler's Factory and the new salt and fresh-water tanks is being rapidly pushed on.

The chairman said,—Gentlemen, the directors' report for the half-year ended 31st December last, which has been already circulated to you in printed form, and the adoption of which, along with the audited balancesheet for the same period, is the principal part of our business to-day, gives you all the information you can possibly desire to possess regarding the working of your company; and I have no doubt you will consider it on the whole very satisfactory. For the half-year ended the 30th June last the dividend you obtained was at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum. The dividend we now suggest you should receive is at the rate of 15 per cent., which is 4 per cent. more than the guaranteed rate; and I presume you will be well satisfied with it, especially when it is remembered that not only the guaranteed shareholders, but also the holders of the 10 per cent. preference shares, get this amount; and in addition to that your reserve fund is to get an increase of more than Rs. 11,000. That important fund will stand at Rs. 35,606-13-6, which is independent of the sum of nearly Rs. 8,000, which is the balance at credit of renewal account. The plant and building of the company are well looked after, and kept in a state of thorough repair, for which purpose about Rs. 3,000 were spent during the year 1880. The increase of Rs. 1,32,500 to our capital by the issue of 2,650 half-shares, which was recently sanctioned by you, is rapidly coming in, and most of the shares are subscribed for by our old shareholders, so that only a few will be left for outsiders. The report has a reference made in it to the new competition which we are fighting against at present. I shall not therefore dwell upon that point further than to say we depend upon the approved and superior quality of our block-ice to distance all such pigmy competitors. (A laugh.) The promoters of your company have the satisfaction to know that to them belongs the credit of breaking down the monopoly in the ice trade, which had so long subjected the people not only of the city of Bombay, but of the whole presidency, to many inconveniences, and even hardship in cases of sickness, that resulted from periodical ice famines in the hottest months of the year. The public ought to be very thankful to us that not only are they now securely insured against ice famines, but get their supply of excellent block-ice at almost nominal rates.

The chairman concluded by proposing, and Mr. D. C. Hormusjee seconded, the following motion:—That the directors' report and the audited balancesheet for the half-year ended 31st December, 1880, be, and they are hereby, adopted and confirmed.

Mr. H. N. Saklatvala said that before the resolution was put to the meeting, he wanted to know, with reference to the item of Rs. 63,018 and odd in the profit and loss account, what quantity of ice was sold for that sum.

The chairman said that it would be in the interest of the company if Mr. Saklatvala refrained from asking a question of the kind at a general meeting of shareholders; it would be prejudicial to the interests of the company to answer it at the time, chiefly because they had a rival company to contend with. However, he might apply to the secretary and acquaint himself with the details he wanted.

Mr. Saklatvala said he would not, under the circumstances, press the question. The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. H. N. Saklatvala, and seconded by Mr. S. J. Jeejeebhoy, and carried unanimously, that out of the amount of profit, namely Rs. 29,701-0-2, the payment of a dividend on both the A and B shares at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum for the half-year from the 1st day of July to the 31st of December, 1880, be sanctioned and made payable forthwith to those shareholders in whose names the shares now stand, absorbing Rs. 18,550, and that Rs. 11,151-0-2 be carried to the reserve fund account.

It was proposed by Mr. C. J. Tarachand, and seconded by Mr. C. N. Setna and carried, *nem.con.* that Mr. J. R. Duxbury and Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabi, who retire by rotation,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, American Cooking Stove, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 11, Berkley Place, near Byculla Station, the whole of the above property of John Wright, Esq.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th March, 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY AND IRIDICENT GLASSWARE.

FEW CASHMERE MADE SHAWLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, sale to commence at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms, without reserve, as follows, viz :—

A consignment of very fancy and iridicent glassware, consisting in numerous useful varieties such as cruet, pickle, toy, egg and breakfast frames, single, double and treble salt cellars, biscuit boxes, gloves, handkerchief, jewel, sweet and fancy boxes, toilet requisities in great varieties, table and dessert spoons, butter knives, a large collection of various designs of ink-stands, paper weights, and other writing and dining table requisitites.

The articles are suitable for presentation and will be put up in small lots to suit purchasers.

The property of a gentleman—Few real Cashmere made woollen shawls.

Few dozen real China made old blue cups and saucers.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th March, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at the ground floor of the Old High Court Building, opposite to the Dockyard, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

Also an invoice of best electro-plated ware consisting of rich flower vases, 3, 4, and 5 bottles, cruet stands, claret jugs, tea-seats, preserve pots, biscuit boxes, butter pots, salvers, &c., &c.

AT 1 p. m.

1 Handsome fast trotting chesnuat Arab horse, quiet to drive in single and double harness.

1 handsome Madras built mail phaeton in very good order with pole-break steps, &c., by Simpson & Co.

1 buffaloe in calf, giving 4 seers of milk daily.

1 grey Australian golding 15-2, thoroughly quiet in double and single harness and first-rate tandem and four-in-hand leader.

1 handsome fast trotting grey cob, goes in harness and saddle.

1 handsome English-built dog-cart in very good condition.

1 handsome chestnut child's pony.

1 pair very handsome fast-trotting iron grey pegu ponies. 5 years old.

1 handsome well-bred Persian gelding up to weight, a very clever made and broken charger and a good Lady's horse.

1 Kathiawar cow.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 29th instant, at 1 p. m., at Victoria Road, Byculla, the valuable household furniture, plated ware, crockery, and glass ware, piano, &c., the property of R. P. Brunton, Esq. Also the same day at 6 30 a.m., a collection of plants in excellent growth, consisting of palms, crotons, dracenas, ferns, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on an early date sell by Public Auction, at 1 p.m., at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome P. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany cottage piano, one four-seated open carriage with a pair of horses and harness, one handsome buggy with a bay Arab horse and harness, &c., &c., the property of James Madden, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th March, 1881.

NOTICES.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12 per share will be paid at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on and after SATURDAY, the 19th instant, between 11 and 3 p. m.

By order of the Board, for the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited,

C. AND F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 5th March.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received till noon on the 22nd March, 1881, for the SUPPLY of, and REPAIRS to, Barrack Furniture for the year 1881-82.

The conditions and forms of Contract, Musters, and Patterns of Barrack Furniture and Schedule of Rates on which Tenders are to be based, can be seen, and forms of tenders obtained by personal application, at the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences Office at Mazagon, during office hours.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders should accompany a deposit of Rupees 200 to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

W. W. ROBINSON, Lieut., R. E.
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain :—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

HEALTH RESTORED.

THE RESTORATIVE POWER OF
PHOSPHORUS
Is daily made manifest by the remarkable cures affected by it, Prepared by
H. & T. KIRBY & CO.

IT is as harmless as Quinine, while as a tonic for nervous affections it is far superior. As a restorative it affords immediate relief when the system is jaded and worn by severe mental work, or depressed after undue physical exertion. In cases of despondency and grief, its exhilarating effect is most exquisite.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS

ARE composed of PURE PHOSPHORUS (Luminous), QUININE, IRON and NUX VOMICA.

An invaluable remedy for NERVOUS DISEASES characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY of BLOOD and loss of NERVE POWER.

The preparation of Phosphorus cures NEURALGIA, NERVOUS INDIGESTION, LOWNESS of SPIRITS and other manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION very rapidly.

BRAIN WORKERS, CLERGYMEN, PROFESSIONAL and sedentary COMMERCIAL MEN who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from this COMBINATION OF Tonics.

FOR CONVALESCENTS recovering from Fever and her Exhausting Diseases, this restorative is superior to all other medicine.

May be obtained from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Madon & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; and Mr. J. L. Lyell, Allahabad.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of imitations exposed as genuine.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR INDIA,
ESUFALLY & CO.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

KHANDALLA.

HARDWICKE'S HOTEL.
TERMS : Rs 5 PER DAY.
Tongas meet every Train. Good Stabling.

COLABA HOTEL (COLABA)

IS beautifully situated on the seashore, with a fine view over the Harbour, Back Bay, Malabar Hill, &c., and close to the Railway Stations, Bunders, and Business Offices. Trams to the door. Carriages always available.

TERMS MODERATE.
PROPRIETRESS—MRS. TAYLOR.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS ..... Rs. 78
KILDERKINS ..... „ 29

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Juies Camuset's Champagne, very dry	„ 40 0	.. ..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	.. ..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	.. ..
Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	.. ..

*BRANDY.

Boulestin & Co.'s do.	2 stars	„ 20 0
do.	3 stars	„ 24 8
F. Dessandier & Co.'s	1 star Brandy	„ 22 0
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy	3 stars	„ 32 0

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, PORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	.. ..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	.. ..

From MONTPEULL FILSZ AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
Chateau Lafitte	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 26 0	.. ..
Chateau des Tours	„ 26 0	„ 28 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE..	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
Copenhagen Pale Ale	Rs. 6 0	.. ..
Do. do. (1 doz.)	.. ..	Rs. 3 8

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„ 24 0	.. ..

GERMAN SAUSAGES.

Cervelatwurst	Rs. 1 8	per tin.
Mettwurst	„ 1 6	„

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 42	„ 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	„ 50 0	„ 52 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.

Rheingold ..... Rs. 42 0 Rs. 44 0

STILL HOCK.

Sole Agents of OTTO PRUMM, ESQ., MAYENCE, and of the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

	Per doz. Qts.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Laubenheimer	..from	13 0	to 16 0
Moselblumchen		15 0	.. ..
Niersteiner		15 0	.. ..
Braunebergor		19 0	.. ..
Hochheimer	..from	19 0	to 22 0
Liebfraumilch		22 0	.. ..
Josefshofer		27 8	.. ..
Rudesheimer		26 12	.. ..
Rosenberg		31 8	.. ..
Steinberger		31 8	.. ..
Scharzhofberger		39 8	.. ..
Johannisberger		40 0	.. ..

WHITE WINES.

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0
Chateau Yquem	„ 45 0

CLARETS.

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

	Per doz. Qts.	Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts.
Medoc		11 0	14 0
St. Estephe		12 0	15 0
Haut Canon		14 0	17 0
Margaux		16 0	19 0
Chateau Larose		25 0	28 0
„ Mouton Rothschild ..		35 0	.. ..
„ Lafitte		44 0	.. ..

BRANDY.

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Cognac Fine Champagne—	
Red Bars	Rs. 25
Gold „	„ 30

From Messrs. DE LAAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.

Louis Bechade, Statue and Star	Rs. 17

SIGG-SULZER & CO.

November, 1880.

PARELL ROAD COMMISSION STABLES,
NEAR SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.

ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL OF ARAB HORSES BY BUGGALOWS.

A LARGE NUMBER TO SELECT FROM.
EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

FRAMJEE FURDOONJEE KOLAH,
Proprietor.

CURSETJEE CAWASJEE,
WATCHMAKER TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET.

BEGS to announce that he has just received a well selected stock of very serviceable and durable WATCHES, manufactured by Messrs. Courvoisier Freres, which were sold formerly by their firm, Messrs. Rosselet and Co., in Bombay. They are of all varieties and sizes, namely, gold and silver, Ladies and Gentlemen's watches, in hunting and semi-hunting cases, and will be sold 35 per cent. BELOW THE PRICES of any other firm in India.

Every watch sold with a guarantee for two years certain.

Also on hand a great variety of MUSICAL BOXES with zither and automatic figures, DRUMS and BELLS, in Hindoostance and English tunes, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 500.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes repaired.

IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Piano to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. are appointe Agents for—

ERNST KAPS, Dresden.
E. KRAUSS, Stuttgart.
F. MAACK, Hamburg.
GERHARD ADAMS, Wesel.
ERNST ROENISCH, Dresden.
SMITH ORGAN & Co., Boston.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS
by other well-known makers.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE, AT RS. 450,
with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS :
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS :
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES.

CUTTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH. Per Doz. Qts. Pts.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Pts.
Rs. a. Rs. a.		Rs. a. Ra. a.
34 8 36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton ... (After-) ... (Dinner)	36 0 38 0
28 12 30 8	„ Rauzan ... (Wines)	20 0 32 0
25 12 27 12	„ Palmer ... (Wines)	27 0 29 0
23 0 25 0	„ La Rose ... (Dinner)	24 0 26 0
21 0 23 0	St. Julien ... (Wines)	22 0 24 0
17 4 19 4	Cantenac ... (Wines)	18 0 20 0
15 12 17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite ...	16 8 18 8
13 8 15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast ...	14 0 16 8
15 12 17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles ...	16 8 18 8
9 4 12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay ...	9 8 12 8
13 0 15 0	Pauillac ... do. for Cup ...	13 8 15 8
21 0 25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red ...	25 0 27 0
19 4 21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light ...	20 0 22 0
15 8 ..	Graves ...	16 0 ..
	BURGUNDY.	
33 0 34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies ...	34 8 36 8
26 12 28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0 30 0
22 8 24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended..	23 8 25 8
19 4 21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour ...	20 0 22 0
40 4 41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy...	41 8 43 8
26 12 28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior..	28 0 30 0
17 12 19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine ...	18 8 20 8
19 4 ..	Vermouth	20 0 ..
	CHAMPAGNE.	
55 8 58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Piume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled... ...	58 0 61 0
53 8 56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0 59 0
31 8 ..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0 ..
35 4 ..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8 ..
32 12 34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0 36 0
25 8 28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling ...	26 8 30 0
40 0 45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry...	44 0 49 0
28 12 31 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0 32 0
	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	
43 0 45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, edium dry	45 0 47 0
32 8 34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	31 0 36 0
43 0 45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0 47 0
32 8 34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]..	34 0 36 0
	STILL GERMAN WINES.	
40 8 ..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8 ..
29 8 31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow ...	31 0 33 0
21 4 26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8 27 8
19 4 21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0 ..
17 4 ..	Carlowitz	18 0 ..
30 0 ..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8 ..

CASH. Per doz. Qts.	SHERRY.	CREDIT Per doz. Qts.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old ... gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior .. black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera	30 8
28 4	Amorose, superior ... ... black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry ... red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium ... ... yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine ... ... white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. L. very superior .. black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine ... ..red seal	34 0
Per 1 doz. Qts.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
36 4 ..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle) ...	38 0 ..
26 4 28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule ...	27 8 29 8
22 0 23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0 24 0
19 4 21 0	An Excellent wine ... red seal	20 0 22 0
14 8 16 4	Spanish Port	15 0 17 0
23 0 ..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0 ..
	LIQUEURS.	
49 0 51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0 53 4
7 0 ..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle ...	7 4 ..
6 0 ..	Do. Yellow „ ...	6 4 ..
71 12	Benedictine	73 0
54 4	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8 57 8
47 8	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8 ..
37 0	Creme de Noyeau	38 8 ..
38 12 40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8 42 8
26 8 ..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0 ..
30 12 ..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0 ..
.. 27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice... ...	.. 28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a8
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy.. ...	28 ..
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour ...	30 ..
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale ...	34 ..
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale ...	39 ..
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old..	47 ..
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 ..
20 8	fine "Pineapple"	21 ..
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality ...	23 ..
22 4	DRY GIN	23 ..
22 4	FIELDS Gin	23 ..
18 0	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	18 ..
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure..	24 ..
18 0	SCHNAPPS, PEPPERMEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 8	„	14 0
11 4	„	11 8
10 8	„	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. ... ... Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 „ ... ... „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ ... ... „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old. Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0
16 Gals.		46 Gals.
Hhds.		Hhds.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
216 0	St. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

Per Jar.	4 Gals. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla ...	38 4	113 0	216 0	424 0

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices.
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS WEEKLY.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES

Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LA... OSPHODYNE.

Discove... 62, by R. D. LALOR, M. D.

To residents in ... Colonies it will prove invaluable as a ... a Vitalising Restorative.

...S PHOSPHODYNE

...pleasant in Flavour or Appearance, being a Perfectly Bright Liquor ...in, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from Strychnia, and all ... Highest Medical Authority the only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable ...rative, Nervo-Electric Force, and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Fail... Anxiety, Excitment, Late Hours, Business Pressure, ...iseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impair... Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent ...

...R. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

... Clears the Skin, thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energise ...y supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted and thus imparts Energy ...ated Nervo-Electric Force, and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Fail... ...Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

...ESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-acton, but are PERMANENT, ...dily shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a ...our, Strength, and Comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. DR. LALOR'S PHOS... ...gives back to the Human structure, in a suitable form, the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of ...has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS ...of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the ...exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders ...MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive, and Sluggish dis... ...osition which many persons experience in all ... actions.

...be ...of a sum ...rate of about ...e premium for an ...will become entitled to ...ge 55; and should he die ...dge—even after payment of ...scription—the full sum of ...paid to his representatives. [*Vide* ...Prospectus.]

...E PROVISION, IF COMMENCED ...would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;

...30,	FORTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
...age 35,	TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
...at age 40,	TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
...at age 45,	FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

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